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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 10.

Daylight Saving Feb. 9; Russians Claim Konbrovo; Women's Auxiliary Corps

The World's Day—January 20, 1942

Washington: Daylight Saving to Start Feb. 9

President Roosevelt signed the daylight-saving bill, which becomes effective at 2 a. m. Feb. 9 for all interstate commerce and Federal Government activities. During Congressional debate speakers assumed the observance of daylight time, by moving all clocks ahead one hour, would become general throughout the nation.

A $300,000,000 Congressional appropriation for weekly unemployment compensation to 4,000,000 unemployed persons pending conversion of industries to war production was asked by President Roosevelt in a letter to Speaker Rayburn.

Retail gasoline prices must remain at or below the level of Nov. 7, 1941, Price Administrator Leon Henderson notified all retail dealers—otherwise a price ceiling will be imposed.

A $450,000,000 program to expand yards, docks and facilities of the navy was authorized by the House without a dissenting vote and sent to the Senate.

A priority in airplane travel and cargo shipments was established by the War Department which directed airlines to give Government business precedence over civilian needs.

Construction of 1,799 combat, auxiliary and patrol vessels in addition to those previously authorized was asked in a bill introduced by Representative Vinson, (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

Use of selectees exclusively for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps and the elimination of the recruiting system was recommended by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, in letters to Secretaries Stimson and Knox. [Page 3.]

Control of the Office of Civilian Defense was left in the hands of Director F. H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York, with authorization to spend up to $100,000,000, in a compromise bill passed by both houses of Congress. [Page 3.]

A raise in salary from $10,000 to $12,000 for Price Administrator Leon Henderson was agreed upon by a joint Congressional committee.

Russia: Konbrovo Claimed by Russian Forces

Russian forces announced that they had recaptured Konbrovo in the Smolensk district, as well as Vereya, 13 miles southeast of Mozhaisk. [Page 7.]

Heavy fighting was also in progress in the Ukraine around Kharkov, and also to the North, below Leningrad.

New England: 12,000 Women Needed for Defense

About 12,000 women are needed for auxiliary service—such as telephone operators in air-raid defense centers—Army officials told a Congressional hearing on a bill by Representative Rogers to set up a voluntary women's auxiliary corps. [Page 2.]

Former Mayor Curley paid the first $500 weekly installment of his $42,000 judgment to the City of Boston under protest. [Page 2.]

Adult education classes took up world problems at Boston and Cambridge. [Details and pictures: Page 5.]

Wool for civilian cloth began vanishing from the market with the outbreak of war, and has dropped 30 per cent to date, hitting women's garments hard, manufacturers said. [Page 5.]

National: Tanker Hit Off N. C. Reaches Port

Shelling and torpedoing of the 8,206-ton tanker Malay off the North Carolina coast was reported as the damaged vessel reached port under its own power. [Page 1.]

Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., advised John L. Lewis, former President, that the C. I. O. Executive Board, meeting in New York Jan. 24 would be pleased to have Mr. Lewis present his plan for union of the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. [Page 6.]

In Europe: Churchill Sure of Pacific Victory

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons he shared their anxiety about operations in the Pacific, but said he had growing "confidence in eventual victory there." [Page 1.]

British air raiders bombed Catania and Vizzini on Sicily, the Italian High Command admitted.

Moving to Paris of the Vichy French Government was predicted in a Paris radio newscast attributing the report to well-informed quarters.

Hungary has agreed to German-Italian demands for more extensive military contributions to the Russian war, it was reported in Bern. [Page 7.]

Nazi dive-bombers leveled three Yugoslav towns in reprisal for Serbian guerrilla raids, the Yugoslav Government, in exile in London, quoted eye witnesses as reporting.

States to Cut Speed To Save on Tires

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP) — Speed throttling campaigns have been launched or planned by most of the 48 states in connection with the nation's tire rationing program, the Council of State Governments announced Jan. 18.

The Council reported Governors of more than 40 states had indorsed programs for speed reduction by motorists, whose reconditioned or patched tires might not stand up under present driving speeds.

Because only eight states meet in regular Legislative sessions this year, the program will be promoted by publicity and educational campaigns. Stricter enforcement of speed laws will accompany the campaign.

Connecticut and Massachusetts have reduced the speed limits to 40 miles an hour. Montana has set a 50-mile limit for state owned cars. In New Mexico state owned cars have been ordered to slow down and to use cars only on strictly necessary official business.

The Governor of Indiana has indicated he would order a substantial reduction in speed of state cars.

Possible legislative action on speed reduction may be taken in several states this year, including Mississippi, Virginia and Nebraska.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

New England Faces Boom In War Business

Section expects orders for $4,500,000,000 of wool, shoes, paper, etc., in 1942.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England industry, already throbbing under impact of $2,500,000,000 in war orders placed in the 19 months since the fall of France, today is faced with the prospect of absorbing no less than $4,500,000,000 in additional orders within the coming 11 months.

This means that in 1942 New England industry will receive orders for war goods that will equal the gross value of an entire normal year's production. In other words, if you lumped together all the woolens, cottons, shoes, machinery, furniture, paper products and 1,001 other items of a normal year's manufacture in New England they would equal in dollar value the amount of war goods that local manufacturers expect to make in 1942 as part of the nation's Victory Plan.

These figures are based on estimates compiled by the New England Council and from compilations of the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Office of Production Management.

The bare mathematics may not seem impressive until the human and mechanical factors involved in any such tremendous change-over are taken into consideration.

It is estimated that New England now is devoting about 30 per cent of its productive capacity to war work. This already has brought jobs to some 300,000 persons. Since the most dramatic expansion was in the new industry of airplane and parts building, and in the revival of the nearly dormant shipbuilding industry, a large portion of these workers had to be trained in new lines of work.

As this 30 per cent of capacity is inched up to 60, 70, and, finally 80 per cent of possible capacity, it will mean the constant change-over of workers. Men who have been fabricating automobile accessories in Worcester may be needed to chip castings in Quincy. They will have not only the dislocation of moving, but will require some schooling in the new work.

The impact of war orders has been softened thus far partially by the fact that 80 per cent of the orders already granted have been focused in the Connecticut airplane factories and in the shipbuilding plants along the coast.

At this writing, it is doubtful whether orders for more than $600,000,000 worth of general manufactures have been awarded in New England. But this situation is now believed by such economists as Roger Johnson of the New England Council as certain to change. And New England is better prepared for the change. For at least $250,000,000 of the war money so far allocated to New England has gone into expansion of industrial facilities.

These augmented facilities are daily coming into use to boost the total war production of the region.

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

State Fire Marshal Probes Apartment Fire in Lynn

An inquest was begun by State Fire Marshal Stephen J. Garrity at Lynn, Mass., fire headquarters to determine the cause of a disastrous apartment-house fire in which 13 persons are known to have perished, and 38 were injured.

While firemen searched the ruins of Melvin Hall—a five-story building of brick and wooden construction—survivors and other witnesses of the blaze were being questioned by Fire Marshal Garrity, Fire Chief Joseph Scanlon and other officials at a secret investigation from which the public and newsmen were barred.

The fire, one of the most costly in fatalities in Lynn, and one of the worst in New England in recent years, was reported to have started in a basement coal bin where it was discovered by Harry Anderson, janitor of the building, at 1:45 o'clock this morning. A half-hour later a general alarm was sounded, calling aid from all nearby cities.

Eight Missing at Noon

Of the 38 injured, 18 were taken to the Lynn Hospital and 20 were given first-aid treatment at the nearby Edison Hotel. At 2:30 today only one person was still unaccounted for of those included in police listings of the apartment's occupants.

Reconstructing the events of the early morning for newsmen, Deputy Fire Chief James O'Neil said that the fire swept up through the building so quickly that dozens of tenants were trapped on the top floors.

There were no fire escapes on the building, Deputy Chief O'Neil said, and many of the occupants were forced to leap into life nets. Several of the more seriously injured, he explained, failed to land in life nets or jumped despite the absence of the nets.

The building, an old one, had been made over several times, the fire official said, and contained 62 small apartments of two or three room each. Although the three stairways had been treated to resist fire, the walls of the stair wells were not treated and flames soon undermined the only means of escape, he explained.

Connecting Fire Escapes

Metal fire escapes on the Elks Hall next to the apartment house had connecting walkovers to windows on the fourth and fifth floor halls, but fire officials said that they were not easy of access.

Witnesses told of many acts of high courage during the height of the blaze. Eldon Taylor, a Lynn resident passing the building before the fire apparatus arrived, rushed through four floors shouting to arouse the residents. He led three persons to safety and returned to an upper floor to lead two others out before he was overcome himself on a third trip into the burning apartment and carried out by firemen.

A Fort Devens soldier, Private Charles Cara, broke a first floor window, roused the occupants, and went to the third floor where he led an aged woman to the street.

Others mentioned for their courage were Sergeant Carmello Polo of the Lynn police, who carried a young girl to safety, and T. R. Abbott, a third floor resident who waited to lead an elderly neighbor down the back stairs.

Governor asks early report; aid pledged to fire victims: Page 2.

U.S. Planes Sink Japanese Cruiser; Navy Scours Atlantic for U-Boats; American Troops Land in England

Axis threats serve to bolster Hemisphere unity at conference at Rio.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Latin-American Expert of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 20—The first German-Italian attempt to dictate South American action at the Pan-American Conference of foreign ministers here proved to be a fiasco in Brazil, ineffective to check Chile's steady movement toward the signature of a pact breaking off relations with the Axis, and was countered in Argentina by the vigorous counter diplomacy of President Vargas of Brazil.

Full details are gradually emerging at the moment with Mexico leading the sponsors of the Declaration of Rio insisting that the miasma of delays now confined exclusively to Argentina be broken by swift and determined action.

A break in relations with the Axis powers by the 21 American Republics soon was foreseen by a high official, who predicted that Argentina's attitude would be modified. He made the statement after representatives of Colombia, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela conferred with Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles.

President Vargas' vigorous affirmation of Brazil's stand with the United States and his warning to Argentina that Brazil has set its course regardless of what Buenos Aires does, followed immediately a call paid by German Ambassador Kurt Pruefer and Italian Ambassador Ugo Sola here to Foreign Minister Aranha.

Axis Warning

Speaking ostensibly on their own personal authority, they warned Brazil that the signing of the pact on breaking relations would be regarded by the Reich as an unfriendly act.

Similar threats were lodged at Santiago and Buenos Aires.

Dr. Aranha communicated the Nazi-Fascist intimidation to President Vargas, who for one of the few occasions in public office showed temper. Reacting at once, he converted his scheduled speech before the Brazilian journalists quoted yesterday into a vehicle for publicly nailing Brazil's flag to the mast of United Americas.

Argentina's Choice

Chile is reliably reported swinging rapidly in line for the signing of a joint declaration severing diplomatic relations with the Axis, and the Peru-Ecuador boundary dispute is within the last critical step toward final settlement, so Argentina, after a night of urgent negotiations, finds itself in the position of deciding for or against complete Hemisphere solidarity.

Chile's unwillingness to break the "America one and indivisible" front has been expressed in an offi-

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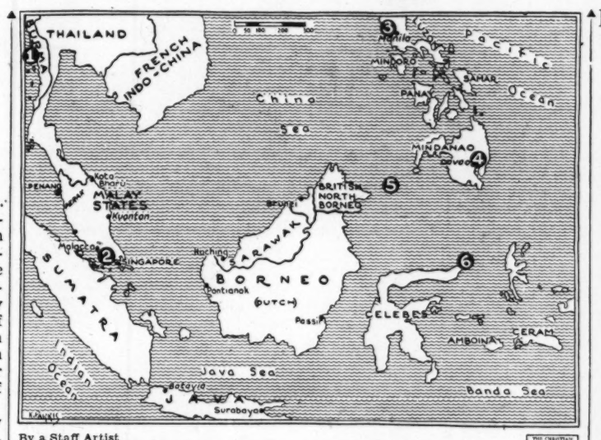

By a Staff Artist

Far Eastern Battle Areas

Having cut off South Burma by driving through from Thailand to Tavoy (1)—a British airdrome used to bomb Japanese territory—the Japanese are infiltrating British defense lines south of the Muar River (2) to a point within 60 miles of Singapore. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whose forces are under renewed attack on Bataan peninsula (3), reported sharp fighting also north of Davao (4). American bombers, which yesterday attacked Menado on Celebes Island (6), shooting down nine enemy planes, today sank a Japanese cruiser and scored hits on a tanker off Jolo (5).

Africa Worth Singapore? Churchill Still Confident

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, confronting a restive House of Commons, informed its members today that he shared their anxiety about operations in the Pacific but told them he had "growing confidence" in eventual victory there.

Announcing that a three-day debate would be held soon on the war situation, the Prime Minister also showed evidence of equal confidence in his personal strength.

Addressing Parliament for the first time since his return from the historic conferences in Washington and Ottawa, the Prime Minister offered to call for a vote of confidence if the debate should disclose any challenge to his Government.

Wins Initial Victory

Mr. Churchill won an initial victory against a threat to force his hand and obtain an immediate discussion of the defense of Malaya.

As promised, Liberal National member Edgar Granville moved that the House adjourn—a parliamentary device that would enable the members to question at once the adequacy of British strength guarding threatened Singapore.

Mr. Churchill prevailed, however, when the Speaker refused to entertain the motion. No member rose to support Mr. Granville and the matter was dropped. Such a motion requires the support of at least 40 members.

Prime Minister Churchill was loudly cheered when he entered the chamber.

When asked if he were prepared to make a statement to allay members' anxieties, the Prime Minister replied:

"I naturally share the anxieties that are felt on the war in the Far East. But I also share a growing confidence, which I think might also be justified, in the eventual outcome of this struggle."

Proposes Radiocast

In winning a postponement—which will enable him to consult advisers inaccessible to him during his absence in America—the Prime Minister proposed that his war review and any future major statements be recorded during delivery for subsequent radiocast.

There never has been a radiocast from the halls of Parliament, nor a recording of the debate on its floor, and there was such a variety of opinion on Mr. Churchill's suggestion that he announced the proposition would be put to a vote later.

[The reason that speeches would be recorded in Commons but withheld for later radiocast instead of being put directly on the air, presumably, is because the time and place of Parliament's wartime meetings are kept secret.]

CAA Plans to Train 11,850 Fliers in Spring

WASHINGTON (AP)—A spring program calling for elementary training for 8,850 fliers and secondary training for 3,000 will be launched Feb. 1, the Civil Aeronautics Administration announced.

The age minimum will be dropped from 19 to 18 years and married men will be accepted if their families have other means of support. All applicants must sign an affidavit that on completion of their course they will apply to join an armed air service or take the CAA's advanced flying course.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 20—Satisfaction over the latest Allied achievements in North Africa and Russia is restrained in military circles here today by the growing recognition that the price paid for them has included the safety of Singapore.

However, it is to events in North Africa, the Middle East and Russia that British authorities point in justification of their past policy of distributing the Allies' limited resources to the disadvantage of Far Eastern keypoints. And it looks as if a long period of hard fighting may be ahead before the beneficial results of Mediterranean priority make themselves felt in the Pacific.

One of the major British objectives in North Africa is to insure safe shipping through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. This, it is argued here, would have an enormous potential bearing on protection of the Empire's interests in Australia, India and Singapore. In the long run, it is stressed here, the final solution of the Allies' military problems everywhere depends upon shipping plus adequate air protection for it. Shortening of Empire sea routes and more ships are therefore held to be prerequisites for major military action in any war theater.

Strain on Maritime Resources

Heavy supplies to Singapore, Libya, Russia, the Middle East and all other theaters of war, actual or potential, have to go for the most part by sea. The immediate effect of the Japanese attacks in the Far East upon the war as a whole is to throw a heavy strain once more on Allied maritime resources that have been the Axis' chief stumbling block so far.

Up to the present the British in the Far East have been compelled

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Thai Forces Invade Burma Fighting on Side of Japan

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Another enemy penetration of Southern Burma, this time by Thai forces fighting for Japan, was reported by the Indian Radio at Madras, a Reuters dispatch said.

The Burmese frontier was said to have been crossed in the vicinity of Myawaddi, about 60 miles northeast of Moulmein, and the radio reported that fighting was in progress north of that town near the border of Japanese-occupied Thailand.

This zone is north of the previous Japanese push which has taken the port and air base of Tavoy in panhandle region of Burma down the Malay Peninsula.

[British dispatches from Rangoon earlier announced that Japanese forces invading South Burma had captured the important port of Tavoy, British airdrome from which raids had been carried out by the Royal Air Force on Japanese-occupied Thailand. This would isolate the lower section of South Burma. The British withdrew from Tavoy, which is an important tin center, in the face of what was described as superior numbers.]

The newly invaded sector is near the top of the Gulf of Martaban, around which the Japanese would have to drive to reach Rangoon, Capital and chief port of Burma and supply harbor for the Burma Road.

The radio said Japanese air forces had renewed their assaults both on Rangoon and Moulmein—of whose pagodas Kipling sang—during the past 24 hours.

Warplanes of the United Nations, it added, have been over enemy-occupied territory on aerial scouting missions thorughout the day.

Japanese Press On

SINGAPORE, Jan. 20 (AP)—Japanese patrols and landing parties, swarming along a 30-mile west coastal belt which reaches to within 60 miles of Singapore Island, were putting heavy pressure upon the defenders, including newly arrived Australians, today while their Air Force engaged in what the British called an indiscriminate bombing of this fortress city.

Despite the courageous stand of Australians rushed to the West Coast to stem infiltration tactics, today's communiqué said the Japanese were active along the entire coastal front from the Muar River,

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Four American or Allied tankers torpedoed off East Coast—U. S. launches aerial offensive in Far East—100 American soldiers cross ocean in large Canadian convoy.

Axis submarines operating off the Atlantic Coast had by today sunk or damaged four American or Allied tankers. The latest attack was that on the Malay, shelled and torpedoed off North Carolina yesterday.

One hundred United States soldiers arrived in Britain as part of one of the largest convoys of Canadian airmen and troops to cross the Atlantic.

In the Pacific war theater, however, American news was brighter as the War Department reported air successes—a Japanese cruiser sunk, a tanker left in flames, nine Japanese pursuit planes downed.

A new invasion of Burma—this time by Thai troops operating for the Japanese—thrust Britain's vital supply port of Rangoon in new jeopardy, the Madras radio said. An earlier Japanese thrust captured the British airdrome of Tavoy, thus isolating the southern portion of Burma.

Singapore appeared in new danger as Japanese, employing infiltration methods along a deep front extending south from the Muar River sector, reached a point barely 60 miles from the British stronghold.

In the Philippines the Japanese renewed their attack on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces in Bataan Peninsula, losing three planes during the day. Also it was disclosed that a strong stand against the invaders was still being made in the Island of Mindanao at a point about 35 miles north of Davao.

U. S. Craft Scour Atlantic to Smash U-Boat Offensive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — All available United States Naval and air craft along the Atlantic Coast were at sea today in a desperate effort to crush an increasingly serious Axis submarine drive against the great fleet of Allied tankers, following a torpedo and shell attack upon the 8,206-ton American tanker Malay.

Although the Malay succeeded in limping into Newport News, Va., under its own power, this fourth attack upon a tanker within six days emphasized the scope of the enemy offensive and called forth plans in Washington to ship a larger portion of East Coast oil by rail.

The Navy Department has not yet indicated any success against the undersea marauders, although its policy of not announcing U-boat losses may cause it to withhold welcome news. It is thought probable, however, that any successful action against U-boats in the present situation will be at least hinted at in general terms.

Meager Details Available

One member of the crew of 34 was killed and at least four others are still unaccounted for after the two-hour pre-dawn attack upon the Malay somewhere off the North Carolina coast. The meager details so far given out indicate the Malay was attacked in the same general vicinity where the Standard Oil tanker Allan Jackson was torpedoed and sent to the bottom Sunday with a loss of 22 out of a crew of 35. The Allan Jackson was sunk 80 miles off the North Carolina coast.

It seems probable that the Malay, which is owned by the Seminole

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

U. S. Airmen Sink Japanese Cruiser, Down Nine Planes

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — The growing strength of American air power throughout much of the Far Eastern battle area is evidenced from War Department announcements that United States bombers have just sunk a Japanese cruiser and fired a large tanker, downed nine enemy pursuit ships and damaged an undetermined number of others.

With new craft apparently making up losses suffered in the attack on Dec. 7, American airmen are now definitely on the offensive over a vast arc stretching from the eastern end of the Netherlands East Indies to Rangoon.

At the same time, the latest word from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Commander in Chief of the American and Filipino troops in Bataan Peninsula north of Manila Bay, indicates that the Japanese will maintain mounting pressure upon the defenders with the object of removing this last pocket of Allied resistance in the Philippines.

A Lot of Good News

Following a conference at the White House this morning Hubertus van Mook, Lieutenant Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, disclosed that he had received "a lot of good news" from President Roosevelt regarding new efforts to strengthen the position of the United Nations in the southwest Pacific.

Dr. van Mook, who was accompained by Dr. Alexander Loudon, the Netherlands Minister, conferred with the President for nearly an hour on the general war situation in the Pacific theater.

He told correspondents that he was confident the Dutch would "hold out all right" in the Indies, "just as they have from the first day."

He said he was more optimistic today than ever as the result of his conversation with Mr. Roosevelt and other conferences which he has been holding with American military and naval officials.

He declined to discuss the details of expected new operations but made it clear that a "real effort is being made to get the necessary tools of war and force to the Indies."

Heavy Pressure

Today's War Department communiqué describes Japanese pressure as "particularly heavy in the center of the line." The latest Japanese attack was launched after the invaders had been thrown back with heavy losses in action which permitted General MacArthur to re-establish defense lines which had been lost in earlier hostilities.

Winging their way from unknown bases, presumably in the Netherlands East Indies, six American Army bombers had today sunk a Japanese cruiser 100 miles off the southwestern Philippine island of Jolo. In the same action a large tanker was set afire.

This raid brings to at least two the number of Japanese cruisers sunk by American armed forces, the other having gone down before the Marine Corps defenders of Wake Island. It is estimated that Japan had approximately 45 cruis-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Curley Pays First $500 on Debt of $42,000 Owed to Boston in Court Finding

City Council Directs Mayor To Consider Pay Increases

Pay raises for employees of the City of Boston were being officially demanded today, less than a week after Gov. Leverett Saltonstall publicly went on record as favoring salary boosts for State workers.

The Boston City Council sent an order to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin requesting him to "consider the advisability" of salary increases for City employees to meet the rising cost of living.

A third group of pay increases became a possibility when Clement A. Norton, Chairman of the Boston School Committee, issued a statement asserting that "if the Mayor raises the pay of City employees, and if the incomes of State employees are increased, it is only fair that we raise the pay of the largest group of City employees, the schoolteachers."

Official agitation for pay raises in Boston was seen as bearing out forecasts that the Governor's position would make it extremely difficult, politically speaking, for City and town officials of Massachusetts to reject proposals for local pay raises.

Addition to Tax Rate

With total school, county and City pay rolls reaching $38,000,000 a year, a pay boost averaging 5 per cent would add nearly $2,000,000 to the City tax bill, or about $1.35 on the tax rate. A 10 per cent boost would add nearly $4,000,000 or about $2.70. The 1941 tax rate in Boston was $39.60 and increases are expected because of other wartime demands on City and State budgets.

Although neither Mr. Norton nor members of the Council presented any figures, they both referred to the "rising cost of living." Actually, however, a recent authoritative survey disclosed that City employees, whose wage scales were fixed with few exceptions by 1929, have more purchasing power today than when their pay was set.

In other words, the cost of living today, although rising, is still substantially less than it was in 1929.

The cost of living in Massachusetts stood at 91.7 in November as compared with 100 in 1929, the survey indicates. This figure of 91.7 represents a rise of about 5.5 points since the war began in 1939. In spite of a depressed cost of living ever since 1929, however, municipal employees in Boston have not had any pay cuts except for a temporary reduction in 1933-34.

Should the State Pay?

The only hesitation voiced in the City Council discussion on pay raises came from Councilor Charles I. Taylor of Roxbury, who asserted that because Boston and other municipalities already have very heavy tax rates, and real estate is overburdened with taxation, the Commonwealth should supply the money for municipal pay increases.

Where the Commonwealth could get the necessary money, except from local taxpayers, Mr. Taylor did not explain. From the taxpayer's viewpoint, a $2,000,000 pay raise would cost the same whether taken out of the State's share of local real estate tax receipts or from the City's share, or from a general sales tax.

The taxpayer's viewpoint, however, did not come in for much attention from the City Council, although the tax-paying public also is not exempt from the rising cost of living and rising wartime taxes.

The Council order was introduced by Councilor Matthew F. Hanley of Roxbury.

In his statement before the School Committee Mr. Norton did not make clear whether he would limit pay raises to teachers in the lower brackets. Governor Saltonstall is understood to have referred only to workers getting less than $3,000 a year.

The school teachers' group is, by and large, the highest paid of the large City employee groups. There are approximately 600 men teachers in the senior high and Latin schools getting an average salary of $3,600, according to the most recent survey made by the State Department of Education.

Average Salaries

There are about 550 women in this same type of work, receiving an average salary of $2,750. In the intermediate and elementary schools there are about 2,000 women teachers receiving average salaries of $2,300 and $2,100, respectively. In the intermediate and elementary schools there are only a few men, except in supervisory capacity.

The maximum pay for the police patrolman or a fireman is fixed at $2,100 and clerks' wages less than that.

Agitation for pay raises furnishes an interesting sidelight on the political realities of Boston. Thus far no taxpayers' group has publicly challenged proposals for salary increases, or urged the City to go slow. So far as the City Council and the School Committee are concerned, many observers would be surprised to hear opposition to pay raises voiced by members on behalf of the tax-paying public.

Popular demand for economy at the present time is weak. Political demand by employee groups for consideration is strong.

Economy practices during Governor Saltonstall's first administration are viewed by observers as having been a political liability when he ran for re-election. Likewise, Mayor Tobin's economy measures during the early part of his first administration are thought by political observers to have counted heavily against him in poorer sections of the City at last November's election.

Gov. Sewall to Get Sweeping Powers

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 20 (AP)—Maine's legislative Judiciary Committee today reported favorably on a bill giving Republican Gov. Sumner Sewall sweeping civilian defense powers but placing certain restrictions on him.

Under the measure—a redraft of a bill drawn by the legislative Research Committee—the Governor would be granted extraordinary powers for only 30 days after the date of his proclamation of an emergency and would automatically forfeit them if he did not call the Legislature into session within that period.

The original bill, heard last week by the judiciary group soon after the legislators had been reconvened in special war-time session, did not propose such restrictions.

In an extraordinary war emergency, the Chief Executive would have virtual control over the State's material and "man-power" resources.

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Former Mayor Renews Charge Of 'Conspiracy'

Former Mayor James M. Curley today after five years of protest has made the first $500 payment on a debt of $42,000 the courts have ruled he owes the City of Boston.

Mr. Curley laid cash on the counter last night at the office of Edward F. McClennen, City Attorney designated by the West Roxbury District Court to receive the money.

Before making this initial concession in a law suit he has battled since 1935, Mr. Curley once more flung down a verbal gauntlet declaring that the court order was "illegal" and that he would "sometime" prove "in a court of justice" that the whole affair had been a "conspiracy."

The former Mayor complained that he had been forced to borrow the $500, because while he had "certain assets" he had "no income."

Mr. Curley stated his case in a letter addressed to Mr. McClennen and made public today.

On Jan. 12, the former Mayor and Massachusetts Governor was ordered to make weekly payments of $500 until he had returned to the City of Boston approximately $42,000, found by the courts to have been "improperly received" during his term of office as Mayor in 1930-1933.

Mr. Curley, colorful political figure, four times recently defeated for political office in Massachusetts, wrote Mr. McClennen he was "proceeding to comply with the judicial order," while protesting that it had been the result of "a conspiracy against me to destroy me politically, financially, and socially."

His attorney, Wendell P. Murray, who made the letter public, has hinted at further legal action.

In relating how he was "forced" to borrow the $500 he paid last night, Mr. Curley said he did not provide security for the loan and added, "I know of no way in which I can obtain further advances of this nature."

After asserting that he had "been advised and firmly believed" that the court order was "illegal" and "beyond the jurisdiction of the court," the former Mayor declared:

"To require me to make this payment is tantamount to my being required to sacrifice my assets which are the only source from which payment can be made."

"This, in effect," he continued, "destroys the equity of redemption which the statute was designed to preserve. . . . There was in fact no allowance made for the support of myself and my family.

"I am making an immediate effort to obtain a loan upon, or a sale, of my car. It is also my purpose to proceed at once to obtain a loan on the equity of redemption in my home and its contents and any other assets which I may have."

B. & M. Promotions Announced by Road

Leave of absence granted H. F. McCarthy, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Boston and Maine Railroad, today resulted in promotion of Charles F. Palmer to the comparable position of General Passenger Agent, the Road announced.

Massachusetts Audubon Society; Allan D. Cruickshank

Subjects of Ornithologists

Bird enthusiasts of northeastern United States will soon be wending their ways to Boston to attend the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Audubon Society and the Northeastern Bird-Banding Association to be held at Horticultural Hall, Jan. 24. The above photographs give a hint of the subjects which will be discussed by prominent speakers. Lower picture shows a close-up view of young cormorants taken in a nest on an island off the coast of Maine, which will be used to illustrate a lecture by Dr. Alfred O. Gross, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. The upper photograph shows one of the camp groups which visits Moose Hill Sanctuary, Sharon, Mass., each summer. It ties in with a talk, "Using an Audubon Sanctuary for Youth Group Education," to be given at the meeting by Miss Arla Born, Field Secretary, Boston Council of Girl Scouts.

Governor Asks Early Report; Aid Pledged to Fire Victims

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today asked State Fire Marshal Stephen J. Garrity for a complete report of the Lynn tragedy at the earliest possible moment. Fire Marshal Garrity went to Lynn early this morning to personally conduct the inquest. He was assisted by State Fire Inspector Raymond Foley.

While firemen still searched the ruins for possible victims, Red Cross workers who had reached the scene at the height of the blaze stood by to provide hot drinks, doughnuts and sandwiches for the men.

Mayor Albert Cole of Lynn promised aid for the homeless victims of the fire and said "rehabilitation of these people will be our first consideration." He ordered a separate investigation of the conflagration to be conducted by city officials.

The shell of the apartment house still smouldered late this morning and water dripped from the gaping windows where tons of water had been poured.

Work of the firemen was impeded by the debris caused by the collapse of the three top floors, which had dropped into the basement. The central staircase was completely gone and the two remaining stairwells at the rear and side of the building stopped abruptly at the third floor level.

Lynn police officials released the following list of known fatalities:

Mrs. Maude Webster, her son, Howard Webster; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Berry, Mrs. Winifred Johnson, her daughter, Mrs. Lawrence Taylor; Mrs. Taylor's son, 3½-year-old Lawrence Taylor, Jr.; Mrs. Mary Dextraze, Minnie Olshansky, Bessie Raches, Edmund LaFlamme, Elsie Thornhill, one unidentified woman.

Overtime Pay Called Spur To Defense Preparedness

Overtime pay provisions of the Federal wage-hour law, acting as an incentive toward employment and training of new workers, were an important factor in American preparedness, Leo A. Gleason, New England Regional Director of the Wages and Hours Division said today in Boston.

The Director made the announcement in a review of 1941 activity, including the payment of $1,435,757.78 in back pay to 45,913 New England workers. Wage-hour employees also completed inspections of pay roll records of 6,528 firms covered by the law, said Mr. Gleason.

'This time-and-a-half overtime pay provison was written into the law by our Congress as a spread-work device," the Director said. "Judging from information reaching the Division, and the steady increase in the number of learner certificate applications, it accomplished its purpose in not only stimulating re-employment but in causing the training of many new workers.

"A large number of workers now available for multiple shift operations, essential in our war production program, would not have been trained for their work had it not been for the overtime pay provisions of the law," he continued.

During 1941 there was a sharp decline in the number of legal actions instituted to compel compliance with the wage-hour law, Mr. Gleason pointed out. Only eight of the 87 actions begun in New England during the past 12 months were criminal, he said.

From the decline in legal actions, Mr. Gleason drew two conclusions:

1. Employers are generally more willing to comply with the law.

2. When violations are found, employers are more co-operative in making the necessary adjustments.

Violations of the wages and hours law—requiring maintenance of a 30-cent-an-hour minimum, keeping records and payment of time and a half for overtime by all manufacturers of goods for interstate commerce—are more often due to technical misunderstandings, he said.

Since Oct. 24, 1939, effective date of the Federal law, a total of 71,490 workers in New England have received back wages of $2,043,443.72, he concluded.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m.

"The Nature of Costs and Its Uses" will be the subject discussed by Prof. Wyman P. Fiske of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology before the Boston Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants at the Boston City Club. An added attracion of the meeting, which is open to the public, will be a stroboscope exhibition by Dr. Harold E. Edgerton, also of M. I. T., who will show how this machne can "freeze" the fastest action in photographs taken at a speed of one-millionth of a second. At the Boston City Club, 7:30 p. m.

Lowell Institute lecture entitled "Athens' Successes and Reverses to the Peace of Nicias," by John Huston Finley, Jr. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Song recital by Georgia Thomas, soprano, in Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, 8:30 p. m.

Gardenia Ball sponsored by the Charlotte Cushman Club. Members of the cast of "My Sister Eileen" will take part in the show as will Harriet Hoctor, internationally known ballerina. Ruby Newman will play for dancing. In the Grand Ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9 p. m. to 2 a. m.

Wednesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Tapestries I" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

"Problems of Children in Wartime" will be the subject of a luncheon meeting to be held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Civic League. Dr. Rosemary Pritchard of England will be the speaker. At the Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street, at 12:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4

'Gas' Ceiling Threatened If Prices Rise

Prices of gasoline at retail pumps must remain at or below Nov. 7 levels or a price ceiling will be imposed, Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, warned station owners today.

In Greater Boston, the price of "regular" gas was 17.7 cents a gallon on that date. High-test fuel broughht 19.7 cents. Present prices are approximately the same.

A spokesman for the Massachusetts Retail Gasoline Association and John P. McBride, State Director of Necessaries of Life, joined in interpreting the reference to Nov. 7 as meaning the 17.7 and 19.7 levels.

Those were the prices set by Mr. Henderson's office late in August. Why he chose to designate Nov. 7 as the standard was not explained.

Letter to Trade

Mr. Henderson's warning was contained in a general letter to producers, refiners, and marketers of petroleum products. Mandatory price ceilings were set on Bunker C and No. 6 grade fuel oil, and also on other specified petroleum products.

Although the Office of Price Administration has no legal authority to impose price ceilings, its orders are regarded as mandatory.

The ceiling on gasoline was not in the form of an order, but merely a request that prices be stabilized.

Mr. Henderson said "it must be understood, however, that these prices [on gasoline] should remain substantially at or below Nov. 7 levels. If they do not, a formal ceiling order will be promulgated placing them under full control."

Revision Possible

Mr. Henderson's letter stressed that the prices which prevailed on Nov. 7 have not received approval from OPA, but may be revised upon completion of investigations now being conducted on the costs of production, refining, and marketing.

Covered by the request are crude petroleum, tractor distillates, and other distillate-type motor fuels, kerosene, including range oil or stove oil; burning, heating, or fuel oils; diesel fuel oils; asphalts, including road oils and other asphalt derivatives; lubricating oils including motor, aviation, and stock oils; and liquified petroleum gases.

Household oils and spot removers, along with industrial lubricating oils, industrial naphthas and solvents, greases and specialty products are for the time being excluded from the list of petroleum items subject to the price request.

Urgent Call Goes Out For Plant Guards

Urgent need for 250 men with military or police experience to serve as guards at Greater Boston's defense factories was announced today by the United States Civil Service Commission as it expanded its quarters in the Federal Building in Boston.

To reduce congestion in Federal Building elevators and on the tenth floor where the Civil Service is located, the Commission ordered the removal of its Information Bureau to the lower Federal Building lobby, facing Post Office Square. All applications, requests for information concerning examinations and jobs should hereafter be made at this office.

At the same time, the Commission announced the transfer of its index office to the Appraisers Store Building on Atlantic Avenue, and the addition of a physician to their staff in the Federal Building. The transfer of this unit and the change of the Information Office is part of a local de-centralization process begun last fall.

The removal of several Federal units from the Federal Building has been made necessary by the increasing congestion resulting from the heavy enlistment campaign and the sharp rise in applications for Government jobs. The serious congestion at the Federal Building has held up elevators to such an extent that persons coming to other offices in the building are compelled to wait several minutes before obtaining a car.

Lecture Scheduled In Mother Church

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Tuesday evening at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Science of Existence." The lecturer, Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., of New York City, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Air School Burns

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 20 (AP)—Sixteen student aviation mechanics were injured and several airplanes were destroyed last night when fire raged through the Aerotrades Aviation School. Damage was estimated at $75,000.

The flames spread so rapidly that many of the 65 students attending classes in the four-story, brick building were forced to jump from second-floor windows. Students on the third floor fled down a fire escape, which was blocked off from those on the second floor by fire. Twelve airplane engines and a number of airplane parts on which the students were learning their trade were destroyed. Police said two students told them that the fire apparently started when sparks from ignition wires ignited a preparation used in airplane fuselages.

All Clergymen to Get Tires, Tubes Under Rations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration said Saturday that tire rationing restrictions would be relaxed to permit Ministers of all denominations to buy new tires and tubes.

"Clergymen in many communities, particularly where the population is scattered, are compelled to depend upon their cars . . . to conduct services that are essential to the spiritual welfare of the public," Price Administrator Leon Henderson explained.

Enlistment of 12,200 Women In Army Auxiliary Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—The Army plans to immediately enlist approximately 12,200 women if Congress passes the bill sponsored by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, establishing a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Army officers went before the House Military Affairs Committee to urge Congressional approval of the WAAC, first American counterpart of Britain's several women's auxiliaries.

Initial induction, under the proposed law, Lieut. Col. Ira Swift, of the General Staff Corps, told the Committee, would include approximately 9,700 women for air-raid interceptor posts plus one general experimental company.

When and if the law gets into full operation, companies will be stationed at Army posts to operate telephone switchboards, run cafeterias, act as hostesses, sell theater tickets, do laundry work, and otherwise relieve men for combatant duties.

Immediate enactment of Mrs. Rogers' bill is desirable chiefly to put under military discipline women now serving as unpaid volunteers in the air raid warning services, Colonel Swift told the committee.

The present system is endangered by interrupted attendance at posts and a turnover in personnel, inevitable in a volunteer system, Colonel Swift said.

"If Molly Jones calls up and says she can't get to her post at four o'clock that afternoon, the whole system is weakened," he explained.

Purpose of establishing a Women's Army Auxiliary is not so much to relieve manpower at the present time, as to put women at telephone switchboards and in other jobs that they can perform more efficiently than men, Colonel Swift told the committee.

Total size of the WAAC is not limited in the bill but would depend on decisions of the Secretary of War. Married or single women between the ages of 21 and 45 would be eligible for enlistment. The corps would be uniformed, and subject to military discipline but would not be part of the Army.

It would be led by a director, with a rank corresponding to major. Lesser officer personnel would be chosen first from eligible personnel and in time from candidates who had taken an officers' training course. Pay would conform to that for corresponding ranks in the Army, beginning with $21 a month for privates.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, told the Committee in a letter that he considered Mrs. Rogers' bill a "sound and practical" method of utilizing womanpower for noncombatant services and asked for its passage.

Mrs. Rogers, who served overseas herself in the last war, told the committee that introduction of her bill had been greeted with thousands of "virtual enlistments" and no adverse criticism. Colonel Swift pointed out that the Army had conducted its nurses corps for women since 1920 "with no trouble at all."

Salvage Committees Active In State's Industrial Plants

John F. Tinsley, Massachusetts textile machinery manufacturer, and chairman of the Governor's Industrial Defense Committee, reported to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today that salvage committees are already functioning in the Commonwealth's principal plants.

All scrap iron, tin, rubber, and other valuable materials is now being collected, Mr. Tinsley reported, and will be used in the expanding war production effort.

Mr. Tinsley also reported that unemployment caused by the rationing of tires and new automobiles had thus far been light. He said that new car salesmen might prepare themselves for defense jobs by enrolling in any one of the 30 training schools now operating in the State.

Massachusetts automobile and truck owners, already finding it almost impossible to get new tires under January quotas, awoke today to find the Bay State's quotas for February sharply cut below the January limits.

For passenger cars, motorcycles and light trucks, only 1,933 new tires will be available next month, 736 less than in January. The heavy truck quota has been slashed from 6,160 in January to 3,965 in February. Tube quotas are 1,618 for passenger cars, motorcycles and light trucks, 616 less than this month. On the other hand the heavy truck tube quota for February has been boosted to 6,800 compared to 5,150 in January.

The quota figures were announced by Thomas M. Joyce, State Rationing Administrator, after receipt of official notice from the Office of Price Administration.

Director Cort announced today that the State Milk Control Board sent out requests to milk dealers throughout the State to establish immediately local conservation committees to participate in a State-wide campaign to conserve tires and any other commodity that might be rationed.

Last night Northampton milk dealers formed a seven-man conservation committee composed of one consumer representative, two dealers, two producers, and two dealer-producers. Similar action will be taken in Holyoke tonight, while dealers in the West Springfield area will hold a similar meeting on Friday night. Upon formation of the local committees a State committee will be established to place the program on a State-wide basis.

Meanwhile the State Rationing Board tonight will hold the second of its six regional meetings designed to iron out problems arising before local rationing boards. Local boards from 83 communities in the Worcester area will attend tonight's meeting. Similar meetings are scheduled tomorrow night in Springfield, Thursday night in Lawrence, next Tuesday in Brockton, and next Wednesday in New Bedford. A meeting already has been held in Boston.

Ready on Monday

Individual quotas for the 351 cities and towns will be ready for publication on Monday, Mr. Joyce said. In making up these quotas the State board will withhold 8 per cent of the State total to make adjustments among local boards.

After revealing that the January quota really fell far short of legitimate need for new tires and tubes, Mr. Joyce said:

"This shocking decrease in the allocation of tires for February clearly shows that the Federal Government is now in earnest in its tire conservation program.

"Some people thought the quota would be low for the first month and then would expand gradually, but they now must be convinced that the situation is serious and that we are in a war. There is no question that even though Massachusetts has been unusually strict during January, it will have to continue to maintain this strict policy.

Have to Walk

"The people of Massachusetts, as elsewhere, will have to realize that most of us are going to have to walk."

Joseph C. Cort, Director of the State Milk Control Board, in the meantime, began attempts to work out a program of tire conservation for retail milk dealers who are facing a serious situation through their ineligibility to purchase new tires.

Mr. Cort said the State would be divided into 25 districts with district committees set up to conduct the conservation program. Pooling of deliveries is being considered as one means of solving the problem.

Already, he said, in some districts, "six-day" deliveries have been instituted. Special and daylight deliveries have been stopped.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat colder tonight; lowest temperature slightly below freezing; moderate winds.

Maine: Snow flurries except extreme south portion; somewhat colder tonight.

New Hampshire: Snow flurries north portion; somewhat colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Somewhat colder tonight.

Vermont: Scattered snow flurries; somewhat colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

Block Island to Hatteras: Small craft warnings are displayed from south of Block Island to Cape Hatteras.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Albany	38	35	Kansas City	51	30
Bangor	..	20	Minneapolis	40	26
Boston	48	36	Nantucket	54	38
Buffalo	38	31	New Haven	47	35
Burlington	38	31	New Orleans	57	45
Chicago	37	24	New York	49	40
Cincinnati	39	30	Philadelphia	53	39
Concord, N. H.	39	30	Portland, Me.	39	33
Hartford	41	33	St. Louis	50	30
Hatteras	67	43	Washington	55	41
Jacksonville	77	40			

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:46 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Wednesday, 2:18 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:12 p. m.

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Civilians to Get Less and Less Of National Income During War

This is the fourth of a series of six articles on the effect of the new war program, as outlined by President Roosevelt to Congress, on the American economic system.

By Harold Fleming
Financial Writer for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—All figures on the American war program are now movable. For instance, the present goal is for the United States to spend 50 per cent of its national income for arms. At present the proportion is around 25 per cent, or at the rate of around $25,000,000,000 a year out of $100,000,000,000.

The 50 per cent figure cannot be reached for a good many months. But by then the goal may have been further extended to 60 per cent or even more, for the American economy has more surplus than any other.

In the meantime the total national income pie to be cut almost certainly will be larger, and may reach as high as $120,000,000,000, partly due to increased prices, largely due to further increase in production.

How Balance Will Shift

But it is a certainty that civilian consumption will go down sharply and arms output up sharply. In very rough terms, a year ago defense was taking at the rate of $6,000,000,000 a year out of a national income of $76,000,000,000, leaving $70,000,000,000 for consumers. Today it is taking at the rate of $25,000,000,000 out of $100,000,000,000, leaving $75,000,000,000 for consumers, or slightly more in dollars and about the same in goods as a year ago. But as a wild guess—in an era when wild guesses seem to work out nearer than conservative ones—a year from now the arms program will be taking at the rate of $60,000,000,000 out of a national income of perhaps $120,000,000,000, leaving only $60,000,000,000 for civilians.

That $60,000,000,000 would be a considerable pull-down from the $75,000,000,000 national net income ex-defense in 1940 and the $80,000,000,000 in 1929, but just about the average of the 1930's.

It may be financed somewhat as follows: When the arms outlay reaches the $60,000,000,000 rate, current tax schedules will probably be raising income at the rate of about $20,000,000,000 a year and new taxes this spring may add another $10,000,000,000. Of the $30,000,000,000 gap, defense bond sales—which certainly will have another name by that time—will probably be contributing at the rate of $15,000,000,000, and the rest will have to be raised in miscellaneous ways, mostly from the banks.

For the average civilian these Paul Bunyan figures come out about as follows—on the average. Today out of each $100 he gets, $25 goes for arms. A year from now he will be getting $120 instead, but he will pay about $30 of it in taxes, invest about $15 in defense bonds, and have about the same $75 left over but he won't be able to spend more than $60 of it. If he tries to, rationing will get in his way and if he gets around the rationing, it will be only by bidding up prices and defeating his own ends.

An odd result is likely to be that as the war progresses, civilians will in general have more dollar income and even more money in the bank than they ever had before, yet will be unable to spend it and be living on the thriftiest living standard which Americans have known since before the World War.

The cut in the standard of living, incidentally, will fall in no equal way. The higher standards of living will be cut sharply, while many persons in the lowest income brackets will be able to enjoy, despite rationing, the best living standards they have ever enjoyed.

National Debt to Soar

The fact that not more than, at the outside, 40 per cent of the arms program is likely to be financed through taxes, means that the national debt will mount very sharply, at the rate of perhaps as much as $30,000,000 a year.

By orthodox old-fashioned economic standards this should constitute a highly dangerous situation, involving a rapid growth in the interest charges to a heavy burden on the nation, and bringing an almost irresistible temptation to the fiscal authorities to take care of the debt by highly inflationary measures.

However, the whole economic system has been so changed that the old dangers are not so great, though new ones may be greater. For example, one of the greatest dangers in eighteenth-century and nineteenth-century national debt was the building up of a burdensome class of idle persons living on the interest on their Government bonds.

Today, however, tax rates on the higher incomes have become so steep that there is no such practical danger any longer. The money that goes out in interest to wealthy persons comes back in taxes; so that in effect the debt is being financed by non-interest-bearing bonds—that is, the interest is paid, but then taxed back. On the other hand the prospect of heavy future Government obligations, moral or legal, for Social Security benefits and war pensions, grows rapidly.

New View of Inflation

The other great danger in a huge national debt, that of inflation, also must now be viewed differently. In the old days there were three economic fundamentals—the gold standard, balanced budgets, and free markets. With the first two abandoned, free markets permitted disastrous price rises. But with allocations, priorities, and rationing, free markets have also been abandoned, and a potentially stable economic system is now in sight in which the inflationary effect of persistent deficits as well as of a persistent expansion in the available bill- and check-money is sterilized by war controls.

The United States has, in a sense, shifted from a "fiscal" to an "engineering economy" at least for the duration of the war. Under this new "engineering economy," money does not matter so much as materials, machinery, and manpower and those who wish to contemplate the over-all war effort without unnecessary alarm over monetary considerations must unlearn or forget (for the time being) considerable of what they had originally learned as "elementary economics." The "elementary economics" of an "engineering economy" consists in using the nation's full capacity and economizing on all consumption not necessary to the war. This is the only elementary economics that will win the war.

Something Tasty for the Army

Wide World

The Doughboys' Cookbook Gets an Overhauling

Some different menus for United States soldiers may result from this conference of food specialists engaged in revising the Army's cookbook. In conference in the office of the Quartermaster General in Washington are, left to right: Lillian Merson, Kellogg Company; Katherine Smith, National Canners; Inez Wellson, National Livestock and Meat Board; R. DeBlois Clark, restaurant consultant, Quartermaster General's office; Mary I. Barber, food consultant to the Secretary of War; Ann Boller, National Livestock and Meat Board; Bertha Nettleton, General Foods Corporation; Bertha Dohnke, Kraft Cheese Company, and Ina S. Lindman, United Fruit Company.

OCD to Direct Spending For Civil Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Legislation appropriating $100,000,000 for OCD purchase of gas masks, fire-fighting equipment and other air raid protective devices has been completed by Congress.

The House finally agreed with the Senate to let OCD administer the protection fund in view of President Roosevelt's recently inaugurated reorganization of the Civilian Defense Agency with James M. Landis, Executive Director. The House had previously voted to give the funds to the Army to spend.

The Senate, which had originally authorized expenditure of unlimited amounts for protective services proposed by OCD Director Fiorello H. La Guardia, agreed to the $100,000,000 limit imposed by the House.

The $100,000,000 fund will not be sufficient to purchase 50,000,000 gas masks proposed by the OCD but "educational orders" will be placed to give factories the "know-how" in case large numbers are ever needed.

Other purchases will include back-pack fire extinguishers, pump extinguishers, scoops, hose, and fireproof clothing for wardens and fire-fighters.

Indication that the American Legion will play a larger part in the reorganized OCD was seen in the White House visit yesterday of Lynn U. Stambaugh, National Commander of the Legion, in company of Mr. Landis.

"The President certainly approves getting the Legion active in civilian defense, as does everybody else," Dean Landis said, after the visit.

Sideglances in Washington: Blonde Was Henderson's Idea

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Imagine That!

If you want to know what salary Donald M. Nelson will get for being the nation's wartime supply chief, don't ask him.

Somebody did the other day and his reply was:

"I don't know. I forgot to ask."

Try, Try Again:

Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, set some kind of a record when she swung nine times before she was able to break a bottle over the nose of the Excalibur, huge flying boat built for the American Export Lines.

When the usually gentle wife of the Vice-President found herself covered with confusion, workmen placed an iron pipe along the cork-protected nose, which Mrs. Wallace insists she dented with her thrusts. On the ninth swing, the bottle was shattered.

China's Pennsylvania Avenue:

A quip to end all quips on congestion in boomtown Washington was sprung by Representative William T. Schulte (D) of Indiana, during a House hearing when he observed:

"Transportation in Washington is terrible. Riding down the Burma Road is a pleasure in comparison."

Photogenic:

Leon Henderson had to take plenty of ribbing on those pictures of him cycling down the Mall on a defense-style bicycle with a pretty girl as freight.

"What about that bicycle," a congressman asked him the other day. "That," he explained, "was the new Victory Model designed by President Roosevelt to cut down on steel and delivery trucks at the same time."

"And what about the blonde?" queried another congressman.

"Well," admitted Mr. Henderson, "that was my own idea."

Except Mr. Willkie: A meek-looking individual approached the Mayflower Hotel desk the other day and asked for Wendell Willkie's room number.

"Sorry," replied the clerk, "but we can't give that out."

"But I must have it," the man persisted, "it's important."

"Sorry," the clerk repeated, "but Mr. Willkie asked that it not be given out."

"But," exclaimed the man, "its Mr. Willkie who wants to know."

The clerk looked up and sure enough, there was Mr. Willkie towering in back of his secretary.

Between Two Fires: In behalf of British correspondents the British Press Service called White House Secretary Stephen Early this week to protest publication of a syndicated newspaper story in American papers which they considered revealed facts about the Churchill voyage denied British newspapermen.

Mr. Early investigated. He found the story was written by Sheila Graham, who is not only a British subject but is married to a member of the Churchill entourage.

Whereupon American newspaper men began to complain about British favoritism.

Nation Pays Miss Lombard High Tribute

LAS VAGAS, Nev., Jan. 20 (AP)—Tribute from the White House, Congress, motion-picture studios and movie goers poured in for screen actress Carole Lombard, killed with 21 others in the crash of a huge airliner near here Jan. 16.

In behalf of himself and Mrs. Roosevelt, President Roosevelt sent a telegram to the actress' husband, film actor Clark Gable, praising Miss Lombard for having given "unselfishly of her time and talent to serve her Government in peace and in war."

In Hollywood, Calif., where Miss Lombard was one of the most popular actresses in the film colony, employees of all movie studios stood at attention yesterday at noon, while taps were sounded and a tribute paid to her.

"Mrs. Roosevelt and I are deeply distressed," read the White House message. "Carole was our friend, our guest in happier days.

"She brought great joy to all who knew her and to the millions who knew her only as a great artist. . . . She loved her country.

"She is and always will be a star, one we shall never forget nor cease to be grateful to. Deepest sympathy."

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, also sent a message to Mr. Gable praising Miss Lombard for aiding the Government in the sale of Defense Bonds.

A year ago, when she and Mr. Gable were in the East, they stopped in Washington and met the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, and members of the Cabinet.

The Transcontinental and Western air transport which carried Miss Lombard, 15 ferry pilots, and six others was seven miles off its course and presumably did not have engine trouble, investigators reported.

A TWA spokesman said the course is 25 miles wide and that TWA planes are not routed over such high peaks as the 8,700-foot mountain into which the ship crashed.

A representative of the Civil Aeronautics Authority said propellers of the twin-engined craft were not feathered, as they would have been if the motors had faltered. He said that discounted a theory that the engines might have failed.

All instruments were reduced to junk, eliminating any chance of gaining a clue from them.

The investigation is being conducted by the Army, the CAA, two representatives of the House of Representatives Committee on Major Air Disasters, TWA, and local officials.

Army Must 'Keep 'Em Eating'; 'Defense Ham' Paces Savings

Wide World-Associated Press

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—Among the thousands of recruits to the Army, there are some who never have encountered a salad. When the dish first is placed before them, they view it with suspicion and indignantly refuse to eat it.

The Army Quartermaster Corps, accustomed to this hostility, accepts it philosophically. Its attitude is "take it or leave it."

This triumph over a fighting man's obduracy gives satisfaction to the Quartermaster Corps, determined to make soldiers healthy in spite of themselves. So does the fact that the average soldier gains about 10 pounds after three months of Army life.

The Quartermaster Corps is experimenting ceaselessly with new forms of food—even stranger than salads—to meet the Army's needs for healthful edibles which will keep well and may be stored in a small space.

The Corps Subsistence Research Laboratory, which does the experimenting, is situated at the Chicago Quartermaster Depot. It is supervised by Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Brazynski, commander of the Depot, and directed by Col. Rohland A. Isker. This laboratory developed the "defense ham" and "defense bacon."

Pork Problem

The Army found commercial hams and bacons were not well adapted to its needs, which include dining under the most aggravating conditions. An ordinary ham must be eaten relatively soon after purchase; the Army wanted a ham that would last a long time.

With the co-operation of meat packers, the laboratory developed ham and bacon which were smoked longer, had more salt and were "harsher"; more moisture was removed.

Where the ordinary commercial ham will keep about two weeks, or a month at most, the defense ham will keep from six months to a year. Without refrigeration, it will keep perfect a month.

Experiments also have been made with beef. Years ago the Army used carcass beef entirely. This was all right in camps, when chefs had the tools to chop fore and hind quarters into small portions. But it wasn't during maneuvers. It wouldn't be very practical under war conditions, either.

As a result, the Army has the bone and much of the fat taken from its beef before purchase. Only the edible meat is left, made into small cuts, which are individually wrapped, packed in fiber-board boxes and shipped to Army units. This is known as "frozen boneless beef."

Dehydrated Vegetables

To the recruits who were surprised at salads, dehydrated vegetables and fruits would be utterly appalling. These are vegetables with all moisture content removed—they crackle and break in your hand.

When stationed in camps, the Army buys fresh vegetables from the nearest produce market. Preparing for the worst, however, the Army knows that not always will be possible. At that time, dehydrated vegetables will be useful.

Such vegetables, packed in fiber or tin containers, require no refrigeration. They also are compact, saving storage space, and may be shipped with a minimum of effort.

Dehydrated vegetables may be rejuvenated with water. The laboratory says potatoes and onions come back fine, but the process takes something out of carrots.

The Army also uses dried milk and eggs. Add water to the yellow powder, mix in a frying pan, and you have scrambled eggs.

Debut of Litvinoffs Rises to Regalness

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The new Soviet Ambassador, Maxim Litvinoff, and his English-born wife, Ivy Low Litvinoff, were given a "debut" by gilt-edge capitalism that tied up traffic last night.

Joseph Davies, a wealthy lawyer and a former United States Ambassador to Russia, and his wife, heiress to millions, were hosts at a reception for the recently arrived Litvinoffs whom they had known in the land of the Soviets.

It was the type of party that rates a "wow" in Washington.

The names in the receiving line were top-notch—Mrs. Henry Wallace, wife of the Vice-President; Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the Secretary of State, for example.

The guests were what is called the "crème de la crème."

There was Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, in black broadtail coat and cerise hat; Mrs. Sumner Welles, wife of the Undersecretary of State, in sables; Cabinet members and their wives; diplomatic representatives of the British, the Australians, the Canadians, the Dutch, Mexicans, and South American countries.

They came by the hundreds—and it was raining.

Gold Tea Service

The wife of a Superme Court Justice, Mrs. Stanley Reed, helped pour tea from a magnificent gold tea service. She remembered, as the result of a small party that the Sumner Welles had given, that both Litvinoffs like their tea with cream and two lumps of sugar. Society reporters wore down their pencils writing important names.

Through it all Ivy Low Litvinoff, whose father was a distinguished English historian and whose uncle, Sir Laurice Low, was a London correspondent in Washington several years ago, took it all very calmly.

She is friendly and simple in her manner. A receiving line to others might be a formal "how-do-you-do?" but to her, if some one she had met before and liked came along, she stopped to chat a moment.

For this event she wore a two-tone purple afternoon frock. Her shoes were black open-toe sandals. Her gray hair was brushed back from her high forehead. She had on no jewels.

Mr. Litvinoff was quite swanky in formal "tails," as was their host. Mrs. Davies wore the smart gray taffeta gown with net leaf inserts that she had on at her daughter's recent debut in New York.

String Quartet Played

It is a magnificent home—this Davies mansion. In the foyer were potted palms, a handsome chandelier. There were fine Oriental rugs on the floors of the library, dining room and reception rooms. A string quartet played in a balcony.

In the library some comrades in military uniform paused to look at volumes of their country's history. On tables were autographed pictures of Stalin and Litvinoff.

On the walls were oil paintings of Catherine the Great, Czar Paul, and others members of the Russian royalty. The Davies had brought the portraits back from Russia.

Word went about that some of the guests were disappearing into a secret room. It developed they were going into a room where the Davies have on display handsome jeweled chalices that just missed the melting pot in the early revolutionary days.

Where IS She?

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—While Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff and his wife were being entertained in Washington last night by Joseph E. Davis, former United States Ambassador to Russia, the Rome radio declared in a shortwave broadcast heard here by NBC:

"Mrs. Litvinoff is still in a prison camp in Siberia."

John Henry Weer

John Henry Weer of Brookline, Mass., and formerly of Tacoma, Wash., passed on this morning.

Mr. Weer became interested in Christian Science in 1910, and in January, 1920, he united with First Church of Christ, Scientist, Tacoma, in which he served in several capacities, including those of First Reader and Trustee. He became a member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the same year.

Mr. Weer was called to Boston in January, 1927, when for a short time he served as Assistant Manager of The Christian Science Pleasant View Home, and later he became Manager. In June, 1927, Mr. Weer was elected Manager of The Christian Science Benevolent Association at Chestnut Hill, Mass., in which capacity he served until Sept. 1, 1933, when he was appointed Field Representative of The Mother Church. He served in this capacity, addressing meetings of Christian Scientists throughout the field in the interests of the three charitable institutions.

In June, 1936, he was appointed a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, where he served until June, 1940. At that time, he retired in accordance with the established policy of the members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, to devote himself to the study and practice of Christian Science.

When the Christian Science Camp Welfare work was instituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors in January, 1941, Mr. Weer was appointed Manager thereof and has served in that capacity up to the present.

No Change in Site Of School Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — The 72d annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators will be held in San Francisco, Feb. 21-26, as originally planned, it was announced by the Executive Committee. The committee said that suggestions that a new meeting place be chosen because of wartime conditions had been rejected.

After careful consideration of all the facts involved, the Executive Committee has reaffirmed its decision to hold the convention in San Francisco, it was stated.

"We believe," the committee said, "that in view of the information now at hand, any drastic change in the plans for the convention would have a most deleterious effect on the morale of educators, laymen and children alike.

1942 Easter Bonnet May Be 1943's, Too

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Choose well your Easter bonnet, Milady, because it might have to last a long, long time.

Manufacturers report that with the major part of their supplies of straw braid shut off because of the war in the Pacific, the straw hat won't survive another season.

Men's straws won't be affected for quite a while, as styles in them change but slowly and orders have been placed well in advance.

Loss to Air Corps

LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 20 (AP)—The Ferry Command of the Air Corps lost some of its finest pilots with the passing of 15 officers and men in a TWA transport crash near Las Vegas, Nev.

"They might have been the honor roll of the Command," a high official said. "They were doing a fine job."

The officer consented to be quoted after a reporter pointed out that Miss Carole Lombard, another victim of the crash, had been given the headline play although the ferry pilots undoubtedly were heroes. The Command previously had limited information regarding its fliers to their names and home addresses.

The officer said the men had ferried planes to Britain, to Canada, to the East Coast of the United States ever since the service was started July 1.

"They were eager to go anywhere, any time—the cream of the crop."

Roosevelt Calls Leaders To Plan Care of Idle

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt called to the White House Jan. 17 congressional and administrative leaders to discuss how to take care of thousands of workers made idle by the conversion of industrial factories to war production.

A tentative plan formulated for his consideration calls for increased unemployment compensation which would require legislation and federal appropriations.

Chemical Society Medal To Thomas Midgley, Jr.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Thomas Midgley, Jr., discoverer of Tetraethyl lead, which has made possible great advances in automotive and aircraft engines, is the winner of the 1942 Willard Gibbs Medal of the American Chemical Society, it was announced Jan. 18.

Dr. Midgley was cited for "discoveries which are outstanding both from the standpoint of pioneering in new fields and from the standpoint of commercial importance." His other achievements included the development of safe refrigerants, and contributing to synthetic rubber research and to methods of extracting brome from sea water.

Use of Glass Pipes

Glass pipe is being used in some European countries to conserve strategic materials, according to the Department of Commerce.

Colgate President To Retire in August

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP) — Dr. George Barton Cutten, President of Colgate University, announced he will retire Aug. 31 upon completing 20 years of service.

Dr. Cutten, former President of the International Association of Torch Clubs, and author of seven books, will have reached Colgate's retirement age by that date.

Dr. Cutten won renown by development of the "Colgate Plan" of education, under which the University is divided into seven schools with survey courses and preceptors for freshmen, tutors for sophomores, seminars for upper classmen and comprehensive examinations for seniors.

Drop Volunteering, Hershey Urges, And Center on Selective Service

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey urged Secretaries Stimson and Knox in a letter made public yesterday to wind up all recruiting of volunteers for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and rely entirely on the Selective Service for their additional manpower.

"America faces the disruption and dislocation of its supply of essential manpower," General Hershey contended. "Recent events convince me that we must reappraise our entire procedure for the procurement of men for the armed forces."

The Army suspended recruiting in December but resumed subsequently after Congress had lowered the limit for the draft to 20 years rather than 18 as favored by the War Department.

General Hershey, in his letter, dated Jan. 12, said the appeal for volunteers had lured skilled men from vital production jobs, adding that achievement of the war production program required the services of every essential worker.

"The entry of the United States into the war has brought our people to a high emotional pitch," General Hershey said.

He contended that many volunteers actually were men already classified by the Selective Service in Class 1-A and accepted by the army examining boards, so that they did not represent additional men for the armed forces and their action resulted in confusion.

General Hershey asserted also that recruiting services were building up a belief that volunteers would be favored in the military service over selectees and commented "such practices are not conducive to good morale."

"An appropriate agency of Government should decide where the individual could best serve his nation in total war, rather than leave the decision to the individual, who is not a free agent in the matter of such choice," General Hershey contended.

General Hershey proposed that the recruiting of volunteers be brought to an end gradually to avoid difficulties.

$76,157,993 Budget For New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 20—A wartime budget calling for appropriations amounting to $76,157,993 for the coming fiscal year is before the New Jersey Legislature today, after Gov. Charles Edison had slashed more than $27,000,000 from the estimates submitted to him by department heads.

Appropriations for defense and other contingencies are placed at $11,584,796 and for the general fund at $37,212,696. This latter item is $9,885,785 under the amount requested. The highway spending program was trimmed more than $17,000,000 and stands in the budget at $38,945,297.

The budget was submitted to the Legislature yesterday, and immediately afterward a joint appropriations committee was organized and arranged to begin hearings next week on the spending bills.

Items eliminated included all new building construction and all new motorcars except vehicles required by law enforcement agencies.

Salary increases approved likewise were few, although a later special message is expected to suggest a general adjustment of compensation for state workers receiving less than $5,000 a year.

Suburban Rail Stations Install Bicycle Racks

CHICAGO—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway will begin setting up bicycle racks in its suburban stations for the benefit of its commuters. An official of the road commented:

"Restrictions on the sale of automobiles and tires are bringing back the bicycle and where we have bicycles we must have racks for the parking."

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Idyll Hour Babies' Milk Club Proves Anything but Idle

A record of almost 30,000 quarts of milk distributed to undernourished children during 1941 reflects the work of the Idyll Hour Babies' Milk Fund Club, whose membership numbers only 12 women. The club was received into the Boston City Federation of Organizations last week.

According to Mrs. David Yaffe of Brighton, the President, the club was started on Nov. 5, 1935, with a membership of 25 young women from Brighton and Brookline, who met to sew and knit and just visit with each other once a week. It was not long, however, before they decided that a purely social club was a waste of time and that they should be devoting their efforts to helping others. The name of the club was then changed from the "Idle Hour" to the "Idyll Hour" and its philanthropic work began.

Deciding that to give $5 to a needy family now and then was of little, if any, use, the club hit upon the idea of seeing that a bottle of milk was left at the family's door each morning so long as the need for it remained. When a family is recommended to the club for aid, two club members visit the home and determine whether the case is a worthy and honest one, and their report is accepted by the club at the next meeting.

They have placed few formal restrictions upon their work. Some of the families they help include as many as ten children. One case that called for their aid—and got it—was that of an elderly woman who was left with an infant grandchild to support, without any means of doing so. The club supplied not only milk for the baby but a pound of butter each week.

The club gave about 20 baskets of food to needy families this Christmas. It has contributed to the Red Cross and to the Community Fund. Now it is furnishing a sun room in the hospital at Fort Devens, for which each member has pledged to raise at least $10. Clothing, both used and new, is collected by the club and given out to those who need it.

All this, as Mrs. Yaffe points out, requires that every member shall be a worker. Three years ago the membership of the club was reduced to the present number of 12, and Mrs. Yaffe said that, surprisingly enough, the activity trebled.

For money-raising purposes, the club has sponsored dances and bridge-luncheons; and now that its activities are becoming more widely known, it has many friends who contribute money and clothing.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. David Yaffe

Of Brighton, President of the Idyll Hour Babies' Milk Fund, recently accepted into the Boston City Federation of Organizations.

Needham Forum On School Tests

Miss Irene E. Conway, Elementary Supervisor of the Needham Public Schools, is to be the speaker at the third in the series of five education meetings sponsored by the Needham League of Women Voters, at 2:30 p. m., Thursday in the Junior High School Study Hall.

Miss Conway's subject will be "The Use of Tests in the Elementary Schools."

Boston City Federation In RadioProgram

"Boston's Future—What It Means to You," is the subject of a series of radiocasts of Station WAAB announced this week by the Boston City Federation of Organizations, of which Mrs. Benjamin Kraus is Radio Chairman.

The first radiocast, Jan. 31, will present Henry V. Hubbard of Milton on "Neighborhood Rehabilitation."

Mr. Hubbard is a member of the firm of Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects and City Planners. Formerly Chairman of the Harvard School of City Planning, he is Charles Dyer Norton Professor of Regional Planning at Harvard, Emeritus. During the first World War Mr. Hubbard was City Planner of the Town of Hilton, Virginia, and Assistant Chief, Town Planning Division, United States Housing Corporation. Past President of the American Society of Landscape Architects and Boston Society of Landscape Architects, he has been editor of the quarterly magazine, "Landscape Architecture," since 1910. He is a former editor of the magazine City Planning, and editor of the Harvard Planning Studies. He has been a member of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission since 1932 and is at present Planning Adviser to the Federal Housing Administration, and Chairman of the Program Committee of the Advisory Committee on Community Rehabilitation to the Boston City Planning Board.

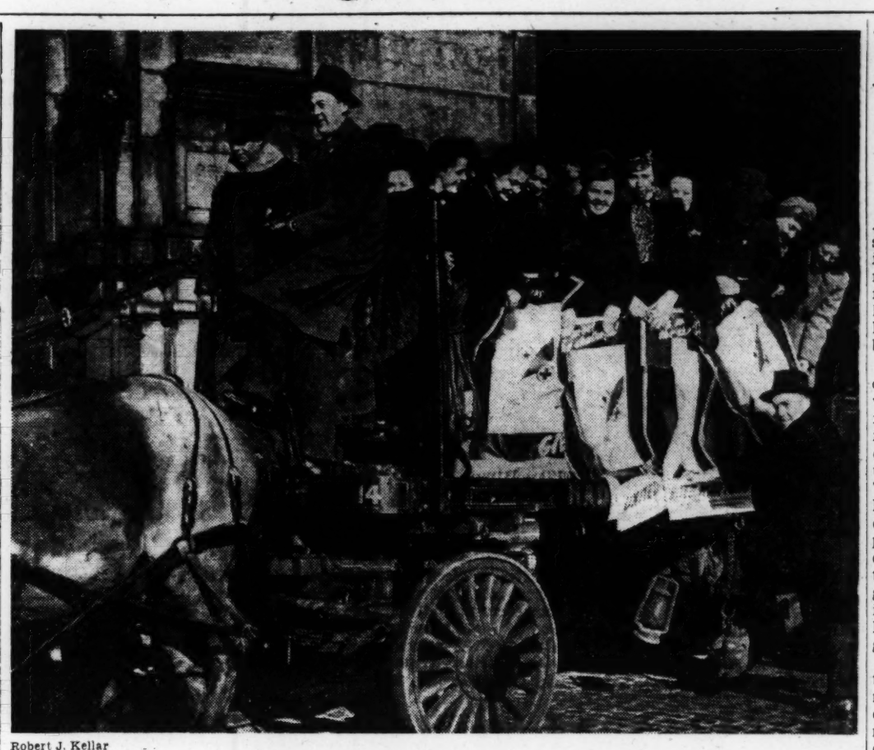
The Federation's object in presenting this series is to bring together for service and united action the various organizations of the City of Boston, where more than 90,000 women are joined together in the association and development of this program. Prominent city officials and other citizens will feature later broadcasts.

Yahkub to Speak On 'East and West'

Thomas Yahkub, B. S., M. A., of Palghat, India, will be the guest speaker at the meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts in the ballroom of the Hotel Bradford tonight at 6:30 o'clock. Mrs. Charles E. Batchelder, President, will preside at the meeting, the topic of which is "East and West."

The musical part of the program will be furnished by Alan Hovaness, composer-pianist, playing some of his own compositions, assisted by Sascha Alexandrova, soprano.

George B. Rowell, recently elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will be a special guest and will speak on "What Republicans Can Do for Civilian Defense."



Robert J. Kellar

United War Fund Workers Conserve Tires

Riding to victory in the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign, which opens on Thursday, these volunteer workers in the Districts Division prepare to make their calls in a horse-drawn vehicle donated by the Haddock Brothers, workers in the Faneuil area. Driver is Thomas M. Ainslie, Districts Chairman.

Vermont Hopes '42 Tourists Will Use Trains If Not Autos

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 20—Although that portion of Vermont's summer recreational business that is dependent on free flow of automobile travel is expecting an unfavorable 1942 season, the State's hotel men, to the contrary, are hopeful the picture will be a bright one.

As Frank A. Cantwell, a director of the Vermont Hotel Association, views the situation: "Vermont is fast coming into its own as a leading recreational State of the northeast. People want to enjoy what unspoiled Vermont has to offer. There is plenty of money in circulation in the manufacturing centers of the east and if people, or that portion of them not tied down by defense work, cannot go where they want to be automobile, they'll get there some other way. Perhaps it will mean a revival of the popular excursion train of a couple of generations ago."

Many hotel men also believe that those persons free to take vacations next summer will stay longer in one place. There will not be as much shifting from community to community and State to State as before restrictions were placed on cars and tires.

It is with this in mind, that Vermont's publicity for the approaching summer season has been aimed at the desirability of spending a whole vacation in Vermont.

There is no doubt but that the thousands of Vermont's roadside tourist homes and camps will be hard hit because of the restricted use of automobiles, for the duration of the war, and to alleviate the situation as much as possible, those grouped in various localities are working on the proposition of a more permanent type of tourist than the casual over-night guest which has always been 90 per cent or more of their businesses. Summer vacation business on a weekly or monthly basis is now the goal these seek to fill their homes and cabins.

The hotel men are inclined to the belief that fear of bombing or shelling along the eastern seaboard, may result in many families, mostly the women and children, taking up summer residence further inland. As Mr. Cantwell put it, "Dad may say to Ma, you and the kids had better pack up your stuff and hive up in Vermont for a time."

Irrespective of how the situation finally works out, Vermont's hotel men, particularly those operating hostelries in the larger communities, are looking forward to a good season in Vermont next summer and so long as trains and busses run to their destinations in the Green Mountains.

Volunteers on Lakes

A rigid course of training is being followed this winter by the recently organized Vermont Naval Volunteers as they prepare for active patrol duties on Lake Champlain and other inland waters in the State. They have pledged themselves to be "imbued with the energetic and powerful traditions of the American Navy, as epitomized by MacDonough on Lake Champlain, and the Vermonters, Admirals Clarke, Dewey and Mayo, and to be expertly trained in the special skills and tasks required in the naval service that they might do its job well—and with honor."

Although organized just a month ago, the volunteers are meeting high standards by regular drills and practices. The volunteer administrative and naval staff is made up of Vermont business and professional men who know the waters of Lake Champlain and other lakes intimately.

Among the functions of the volunteers will be prevention of sabotage, aircraft spotting, movement of water craft, enforcement of customs, navigation and other laws governing commercial and pleasure craft. Also included are safety and security duties on the waters of the State and along the shores, providing for safety of life by the marking and removal of objects dangerous to navigation, and when necessary, assisting the United States Navy and other branches of the Government, carrying the United States mails, and collecting statistics on such pleasure and commercial craft as use the lakes.

Many types of pleasure craft have been offered for the use of the volunteers as soon as winter has freed the water of the lakes from their icy bondage.

Farm Income Gaining

Profits of the Vermont farmer will likely be higher by five per cent in 1942 than in the previous year, according to Dr. W. Bruce Silcox, senior extension economist for the United States Department of Agriculture, who addressed the joint meeting of nine Vermont agricultural organizations in Burlington, Saturday.

Prices paid by farmers will probably be about 15 per cent higher, Dr. Silcox said, but the price he would receive for his products would be about 20 per cent higher leaving an increase of five per cent in his profit for the year.

This substantial increase in income, he pointed out, would be brought about from both the prices received by the farmer and the increase in farm production for 1942. Milk, eggs, meat and other foods produced in abundance in this State, he said, would come within the scope of the new enlarged farm production program. Farm properties, he added, were in the best condition they had been for a long time and viewed from all angles, the coming farm season should be the best in many years for Vermont's farmers.

Clubwomen to Meet in Woburn In Eighth District Conference

What the Club Institute means to Mrs. Club Woman, club courtesies, how to get new members, what a Federation secretary really does, important press problems explained, a parliamentary law session, and a helpful question period, will make up the program of the morning session of the Eighth District Conference of Women's Clubs to be held under the auspices of the Woburn Woman's Club on Jan. 30.

The speakers for the afternoon, introduced by Mrs. Max Ulin, Chairman of the State International Relations Department, will be Mrs. William Mayger, Jr., on "The Contribution Chinese Women Are Making to Modern China," and Dr. Arnold Kean on "An Englishman's View of the World."

Luncheon, for which reservations are in the hands of Mrs. William J. Wilson, 5 Minot Street, Woburn, will be served by the hostess club.

With Mrs. Malcolm Blodgett, President of the Woburn club, acting as hostess, the meetings will be held in the Congregational Church, Woburn, at 10:30 a. m. and 1:45 p. m.

The morning session is designed to give concentrated education in club work, and there will be a model club institute with speakers from the Institute Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, including Mrs. Ernest Dockstader, Mrs. LeRoy Jordan, Mrs. Edgar Gregor, Mrs. Darthea Thompson, Mrs. Dana Sargent, and Mrs. Raymond Calpin. Mrs. Robert Johnson, Eighth District Director, will introduce Mrs. Kirby Webster, newly appointed Chairman of Club Institute, who will preside over the morning conference.

Mrs. Herbert French, First Vice-President of the State Federation and adviser to the Institute, will be a special guest, and Miss Estelle Marsh, Press Chairman for the Federation, will make recommendations to the club presidents and their press chairmen.

A musicale will open the afternoon session, with Francis Henrickson, violinist, Norma Jean Olson, cellist, and Edith Stearns, pianist, as the artists. Mrs. David A. Westcott, President of the State Federation, will present greetings.

Defense Stamps Buy-Out Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

South Lancaster, Mass., Jan. 20

This college town will go "over the top" in patriotic enthusiasm Thursday if the students at Atlantic Union College have their way.

The 350-odd students and faculty will join with the South Lancaster Academy, the Browning Normal School, and the Women's Civil Defense Corps in an attempt to buy the local post office completely out of defense stamps and bonds.

A big parade around the College campus, with bands playing and boys and girls in uniform, will precede the line-up at the post office window.

Italy as It Was Before Hitler

Italy and the Italians as they were up to the time Hitler completed his process of taking over in that country, was the topic on which Saville R. Davis of The Christian Science Monitor spoke today at the luncheon and reception of the Professional Woman's Club in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Davis, at that time Rome correspondent for this newspaper, told of the reluctance of the average Italian to fight a remote war for which they had little heart, as allies of Germany whom they had always as a nation somewhat disliked, and against England whom they inclined to like. He told how palpably manufactured was the support Mussolini received for his speeches in the Palazza Venezia, surrounded as he was by a picked group of Black Shirts, who led the cheering while men and women wept in bewildered despair in the crowd behind.

Mrs. Robert A. Reynolds, President of the Club, was toastmaster, and with her at the head table were, besides Mr. Davis, Mrs. Mary Lincoln Orr, C. Howard Ellinwood, Miss Peggy Tchou, William Haddon, and Dr. Bernard Appel.

Luncheon music was provided by Anna B. Eichorn, concert violinist, accompanied by Helen Mahler, the club's music chairman.

Brookline Plans Defense Funds

Brookline will hold a special town meeting tonight to consider the recommendation of the Board of Selectmen to appropriate $113,230 for civilian defense. The Town Advisory Committee, however, favors limiting the appropriation to $40,000 and proposes it be taken from the surplus fund of the town.

The funds would provide for a comprehensive program advocated by the municipal board and the Brookline Committee on Public Safety. The plans provide for the preservation of health, protection of persons and property, purchase of equipment, materials, uniforms and supplies, training of citizenry in matters essential for civilian defense and for other purposes authorized by emergency enabling legislation. The proposal comprises 12 specific appropriations.

Among the more interesting recommendations are for 70 gas masks for rescue and demolition squads, mobile floodlights, nutrition center, two temporary prefabricated wooden structures for bridging damaged roadways, armlets for wardens, whistles, badges, helmets, picks, shovels, mobile canteen, nightsticks for auxiliary police, radio equipment for police and water departments, seven two-way radios for the fire department and much additional equipment totaling $57,500, blankets and medical supplies.

Club to Hear Dr. Hans Kohn

Dr. Hans Kohn will speak at next Tuesday's meeting of the Old and New Club of Malden, his subject "Revolutions Old and New."

Dr. Kohn, formerly of Prague, and a widely known lecturer on current events, is at present a Professor of History at Smith College. His most recent books are "Revolutions and Dictatorships" and "Not By Arms Alone."

A dessert luncheon at 1:30 p. m. and a business meeting will precede the lecture, to which guests will be admitted at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Nathan K. Gallinger, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, is in charge of luncheon.

This week the Art Departments of the Club are collaborating with pupils of the Malden schools in exhibiting a group of patriotic posters to encourage the sale of Defense Bonds and Stamps. Mrs. E. J. Lonergan is Chairman of the exhibition.

'Get Acquainted Night' at Quincy

Games and stunts will make up part of the program when the Quincy Women's Club Juniors celebrate "Get-Acquainted Night" at the clubhouse Thursday, in honor of new members who have recently joined their ranks.

Mrs. John O'Connor, Chairman of the Program Committee, is being assisted by Miss Evelyn Fontana, Miss Helen McGarty, Miss Dorothie Huke, and Miss Shirley MacCallum. Refreshments will be served.

Events for the club members for the following Monday include a meeting of the Red Cross knitting group at the Home of Miss Doris Foster, 27 Edwards Street, Quincy, and a session of the Bowling Club at the Quincy Bowladrome.

Maine Poultrymen Face Crate Shortage

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—An acute shortage of egg cases is preventing Maine poultrymen from getting their eggs to market, Charles M. White, chief of the State Department of Agriculture's Marketing Division, declared.

The Department of Agriculture, the Maine Poultry Co-operative, and Ralph Ranger, industrial engineer of the Maine Development Commission, were seeking means of easing the case shortage, he said.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Jan. 21
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour
7.00 p. m.—News for Brazil in Portuguese.
8:00 p. m.—News, features, music in Spanish.
10.00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Scientific News and Talks.
10.45 p. m.—Late News and Music.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Lecture on Christian Science

For Tuesday, January 20

7:45 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Lecture on Christian Science presented under the auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Short Waves in Boston

WBOS, 11.80kc., 25.26m.

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Music.
4:30 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:15 p. m.—American Aviation (Portuguese)
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—String Time.
7:30 p. m.—Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—Americans All.
8:30 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (Spanish).
10:30 p. m.—NBC Symphony (Spanish).
10:45 p. m.—News in English.
11:00 p. m.—Dance Music.

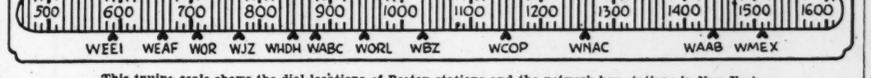
Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—"WCAE Airliners"; Orchestra, songs.
3:55 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—Talk; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6.15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
8:30 p. m.—"Ned Jordon, Secret Agent."
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Arthur Mann, European News.
9:25 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
9:30 p. m.—Morton Gould's Orchestra; Jimmy Shields, Tenor.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:30 p. m.—Stars Over Manhattan.
10:45 p. m.—Male Chorus.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Joe Reichman's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—BBC News.
11:35 p. m.—Don Bestor's Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "Swing Time"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15 Bob Hannon, songs	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	"WCAE Airliners"; orch.;	Sports and music
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	vocalists	Sports and music
4:00 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Network orchestra	Sports and music
4:15 Orch.; 'Jerry & Sky'	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Speakers; songs; or.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ; songs
4:45 Press news	News; talk	"Young Widder Brown"	Sheila Carter, news	Studio program
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; dinner concert	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	The Town Crier
6:30 "Page One": music	Sports Digest; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Brigadier Gen. Erickson	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Capt. Maxwell Corpening	Five Star News; Talk
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Dance music
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch.	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Lecture on Christian Sci-
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name": quiz	ence from The Mother
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	vocalists; chorus	program	Church, The First
8:30 "Arkansas Travel-	"Meet Your Navy"; Naval	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordon, Secret	Church of Christ, Sci-
8:45 er": Bob Burns	Band; Chorus; Speakers	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	entist, in Boston, Mass.
9:00 "We, the People":	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert:	Fibber McGee and	Morton Gould's Orches-	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to the Nation	Dean Dixon, conductor	Molly: guests	tra	Romance in Music
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	NBC Symphony Concert:	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Boston Bruins - Rangers
10:15 Public Affairs	Dean Dixon, conductor	soloists; orchestra	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	hockey game
10:30 Jobs for Victory	War extra	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Jerry Wayne, songs; or.	Boston Bruins - Rangers
10:45 News; Sports	"A-Z in Novelty"; talk	soloist: comedian	Male chorus	Five Star News
11:00 News analysis	News; Music	News Service	Joe Reichman's Orch	Dance orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Master	"Music You Want"	Local news; Vocal Trio	Joe Reichman's Orch	Dance orchestra
11:30 Works of Music:	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Serenade	BBC news; orchestra	Day's End; Music
11:45 B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Serenade	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Music; news

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Bradley Kincaid	Taxes; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	"Good Morning"	Organ Recital	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells: music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News,	Morning Watch: talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Jim Moore's Orch.	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Toast: popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Dramatic Sketch	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 Betty Crocker	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15 Myrt and Marge: sk.	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	Paul Arthur, songs	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"String Time"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You": music
11:00 Popular Music	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Musical program; Talk
11:15 "Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Organ: soloist
11:30 'Bright Horizons': sk.	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons": sketch	Melody Strings	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Music: Cowboy songs	"David Harum": sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	Dramatized news	Dept. of Agriculture	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	'Singin' Sam'	"Italian Melodies"	Popular music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news comment;	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	guest speakers; orch.	News Service	'I'll Find My Way'	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	Musical Roundup	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"; talk
1:30 "Vic & Sade"; sk.	Contrast in Rhythm	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious program
1:45 "Road of Life"	War news	hold talk	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Religious program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Gretchen McMullen; Or.	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Military marches
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	The Mystery Man: sketch	Network orchestra	Military marches
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Let's Meet the Chal-	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	Jubilee Four: quartet	Organ: soloist
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	lenge"; orch.; guests.	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	"School of the Air"	Five Star News
3:00 Swing Time	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:15 K. Spencer, songs	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife: sk.	Pepper Young's Family	"The WCAE Airliners";	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	vocalists; news	Sports and music
4:00 J. Chernlavsky's Mu-	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Network orchestra	Sports and music
4:15 sical Camera	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 United We Stand	Studio speaker at	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs.	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	The Town Crier
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Rio de Janeiro Confer'nce	Five Star News; Talk
7:30 Red Cross Program;	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Dance music
7:45 Kate Smith; Guest	The Great Gildersleeve	Governor Saltonstall	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	The Alpineers
8:00 "Meet Mr. Meek";	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	Baritone and Organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party": Louise Massey	Listener's Theater: Yale	"About the Navy":
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	U. dramatic series	drama
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, K. Baker,	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Shore: orchestra	News Service	Album: recordings
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	"Patriotic Pantry"; Or-	"Mr. District Attorney":	Paul V. McNutt	Classical Album
9:45 guests; orchestra	chestra; Speakers	dramatic sketch: orch.	"Adventures in Melody"	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Great Moments in	American Melody Hour	Musical Knowledge	Eddy Howard's Orchestra	Local sports
10:30 Music: "Hoffman"	News Commentators	Kay Kyser's College of	Jerry Wayne, songs	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports	'Meet the Band'; Defense	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue	Local sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Master	"Music You Want"	Local news; orchestra	Frank Cuhel, Batavia	Local sports
11:30 Works of Music; or,	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch	BBC News; Del Bris-	Day's End; music
11:45 Vaughn Monroe's Or.	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch	sette's Orchestra	Day's End; news

U Saw Called Gang Leader of Burma By New Englander

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 20 (AP)—Premier U Saw of Burma, arrested by the British for conspiring with the Japanese, was a "ring leader of Burmese" who hampered traffic using the Burma Road, Harold C. Davis, said in an interview here.

The West Hartford resident, Vice-President of Consolidated Motor Lines, Inc., who helped untangle traffic on the Burma Road, said that U Saw was at the beck and call of "the bad boys of Burma," Buddhist priests known as Hpoogies and drawn for the most part from the criminal classes.

Mr. Davis said U Saw had been jailed on various charges from time to time.

The U Saw Government, Mr. Davis asserted, levied a tax ranging from 8 to 10 per cent on materials brought into Burma, remitting all but 1 per cent if the materials were proved to be lend-lease aid for China.

Boston Caledonian Club To Hold Concert and Ball

The Boston Caledonian Club will hold its 88th annual observance of Robert Burns' anniversary with a concert and ball Jan. 23 at the Hotel Statler. The proceeds will be donated to war relief. The observance will commemorate the 183rd anniversary of the poet's birth, and it is traditionally the leading social event of the year for Greater Boston Scots.

Scottish songs will be sung by Dorothy Hunniford, of Providence, contralto; Ralph A. Tailby, baritone, and John Tullock, Jr., tenor. Charlotte MacCabe Thomson will direct a troop of lads and lassies in the Highland Fling, and other national steps. The Club's own bagpipe band under Hector MacDonald, pipe major, will play Scottish airs.

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French Woman Lawyer and Teacher in Indo-China Describes Plight of Far East

Wool Cloth Output Goes To War Needs

Forty per cent more apparel wool was turned into cloth by the textile mills last year than during the previous record year of 1918, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers estimated here today.

How military demands are edging aside civilian production of wool cloths is forcefully illustrated in the yardage for November.

Sales of civilian cloths dipped about 30 per cent lower than a year ago, while almost three quarters of the total sales of wool cloths went to government agencies.

Sales of auto cloths slumped to the point that cancellations exceeded sales during part of the month.

Total Production Declines

Production of men's wear cloths continued to expand, but the output of women's wear fabrics fell off for the third consecutive month. This decline pulled the total amount of cloth made in November below the figure for October.

October therefore remains the record high month in wool textile history. Consumption of apparel wool during the first 11 months of 1941 amounted to 470,800,000 scoured pounds.

Noting that restrictions on the use of wool for civilian purposes had been restricted and ceilings placed on wool prices, the association pointed out more than one half of the apparel wool used in this country last year was imported and that more than one third of the wool imported came from Australia.

Conservation Needed

"The necessity for the conservation order after the outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific seemed apparent," commented the association.

Number of workers employed in the wool textile industry in November was reported at 195,000 or 11 per cent more than a year previous.

Pay rolls showed an increase of 40 per cent over November of 1940, totalling $5,200,000 weekly.

Average hourly earnings stood at 69.2 cents. In purchasing value, average weekly earnings fell off 2.4 from October but ran 16 per cent greater than for November of the previous year.

Hours worked per week averaged 38.3.

Three Candidates In Connecticut Seek House Seat

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 20 (AP)—Amid predictions of a light vote, the electorate of the Fifth Congressional District began balloting today for one of three candidates to succeed J. Joseph Smith (D), who resigned from the national House of Representatives to become a Federal judge.

In an area where about 114,000 votes were cast in the 1940 Presidential election and 92,000 in the State election of 1938, observers forecast as few as 60,000 ballots today.

As the polls opened, Compensation Commissioner Joseph E. Talbot of Naugatuck (R) faced a Democratic rival, Aldermanic President John S. Monagan of Waterbury and Edward Jackson Ryan of Thomaston, American Progressive Party nominee.

By a Staff Photographer

Taking Time by the Forelock for Next Summer's Food

In midwinter many far-sighted citizens are learning how to plan and plant "self-defense" gardens. Back-yard farmers are receiving practical instruction under the guidance of Harold T. Brent, horticulturist, at the Boston Center for Adult Education, 5 Commonwealth Avenue. Classes are held on Tuesday at 11:15 a. m. Above, left to right: Miss Jane Alranis, Norwell, Mass.; Mr. Bent, who lives in Framingham, Mass.; Mrs. Harold I. Brown, Belmont, Mass.; Mrs. Samuel D. Walker, Jr., of Brighton, Mass., and Mrs. Coleman Audelman of Boston.

Foreign Affairs School Opens Sessions

Singapore could have taken a leaf from the notebook of Paul Revere whose "one if by land and two if by sea" saved the day for the American Colonists, in the opinion of Miss Aline Chalufour, lawyer, teacher and for three years a resident of French Indo-China, who says she doesn't believe that anybody foresaw an attack on Singapore by land.

Miss Chalufour will be one of the speakers at the Foreign Affairs School which opened today at Agassiz House, Radcliffe, under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, and will continue through Jan. 22.

In an interview today, the French woman lawyer, who taught and lectured in Indo-China from 1938 to 1941, pointed out that the Malayan jungles had been counted on to furnish a natural protection to the north.

Moreover, she said, the people of the Far East had been lulled into a false sense of security, believing that the democracies would be able to hold Europe. Such "flattering servility" is paid to the white people in the East, according to Miss Chalufour, that they unconsciously becomed imbued with an exaggerated opinion of their own prestige and power.

Miss Chalufour watched the gradual subjugation of Indo-China to the Axis, beginning with the Japanese mission which came in June, 1940, the troops which came in September, 1940, and finally the over-running of the country by the Japanese last summer.

Returning to the United States in the spring, the French lecturer said that she tried to warn people here of the danger, but without much success until Pearl Harbor. Now, she says, it isn't necessary to repeat this warning. However, she believes that Americans on the whole still have little conception of the hard times which are ahead of them.

"It will take a long time to win back all the territory we will probably lose," she pointed out, "and it will cost many lives. While it is right that we should be confident of ultimate victory, it is wise to realize the tremendous sacrifices which must come before we can achieve it."

Miss Chalufour, whose topic at the Foreign Affairs School on Wednesday will be Japan and Indo-China, disclosed that the majority of the French in Indo-China are not Vichy sympathizers. "The Japanese came in," she said, "not as collaborators, but as conquerors. There is no doubt as to how the French feel toward them. They are really prisoners of the Japanese, and in Saigon and Pnom-Penh have been turned out of their homes by the army of occupation."

She recalled that the people there, like Americans, had no premonition of what was coming. "We had such tremendous faith in the prestige of our countries—of France, America and Great Britain. Had the Philippines, Singapore and Indo-China had the foresight to make joint preparations against attack, they would not have been taken at such a disadvantage."

Miss Aline Chalufour

French lawyer and teacher, who will speak at the Annual Foreign Affairs School at Radcliffe College, under the auspices of the Massachusetts League of Women voters.

Soldiers' Church Attendance Gains in First Corps Area

War Activities in New England

Chapel Attendance Up—Reports from Army posts in the First Corps Area indicate increased attendance of soldiers at church services of all denominations, it was announced today at First Corps Headquarters, Army Base, South Boston.

The increase is attributed in part to the new chapels built in New England camps but is principally said to be the result of the work of the chaplains who are "meeting the soldiers on a common ground of understanding."

During the fiscal year July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, over 183,000 church services were held in Army camps throughout the nation, with a total attendance of more than 11,600,000. Chaplains made more than 3,360,000 hospital calls and 14,483 Bible classes were held with an attendance of more than 43,000 soldiers.

During the first half of the year only 138 regular Army chaplains were on duty with the troops and the present figure of 1,500 chaplains was not attained until nearly the close of the fiscal year. Of the 555 chapels erected in Army camps at a total cost of approximately $13,000,000, 32 are in the First Corps Area.

Patrol Craft Launched—Another of the new type submarine chasers, the PC513, was launched this afternoon at the Quincy Adams Yacht Yard, Inc., Hough's Neck. Sponsor of the ship was Mrs. Harry E. Noyes, widow of the former Boston automobile man, who was an enthusiastic yachtsman. First of this type to be launched in New England was the PC461, which entered the water at the George Lawley & Son Corporation yard, Neponset, last month.

Edwards Ready for Air Raid—Installation of a permanent air-raid alarm system and the training of incendiary bomb squads are the latest steps taken to secure Camp Edwards, on Cape Cod, from a surprise enemy air attack. Plans have already been mapped by the utilities section to replace a gong system only recently erected throughout the camp area with a more up-to-date system—possibly sirens. The present air-raid alarm consists of a section of iron rail suspended from an iron bar, which is struck on receipt of a warning. Larger regiments have two such gongs on their area while smaller units have one. Incendiary bomb squads are being trained in each company, battery, or detachment with special attention being given to warehouse areas, station hospital, and the central telephone office.

Waiting for Navy Job?—Lieut. Commander Frederick D. Powers, U. S. N., in charge of recruiting in Boston, said that more than 500 men who have successfully passed Navy enlistment examinations are being held up pending receipt of birth certificates, consent papers, or dependency waivers. These men have but to present the necessary papers in order to be enlisted. Commander Powers urged all applicants in this class to forward such papers to complete their cases.

Mayor Stands Watch—Quincy, Mass., has a mayor who's going to try to set an example even if it costs him some sleep. One of the 42 city department heads to answer a call for volunteers to man the Quincy District Warning Center, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin filled out an application and was assigned to the first midnight to 4 a. m. shift. Though he heads the city defense organization, he will serve during those hours whenever it is his turn.

We Shall Have Music—War or no war, we're going to have music. The New England Conservatory of Music has announced special courses for students of band instruments and band leadership during the war emergency similar to those offered in 1917-1918.

Guardfish Launched—The submarine Guardfish was launched today at the shipyard of the Electric Boat Co. in Groton, Conn., the Navy has announced. Standard displacement of the new sub, whose keel was laid April 1, 1941, is 1,526 tons. The wife of Rear Admiral Edward Marquart, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, sponsored the submarine.

More Defense Housing—One hundred new homes will be constructed at Ayer, Mass., as part of a new defense housing project calling for 3,364 units in 14 localities, Charles F. Palmer, Defense Housing Co-ordinator, has announced. The Ayer units will be for families of commissioned officers stationed at Fort Devens, the New England Office for Emergency Management at Boston disclosed.

A Soldier's Reward—Private Edmund J. Dabrowski of Gardner, Mass., who came through the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor unscathed, will have a $1,000 defense bond, purchased by his father, awaiting him when he gets home. After purchasing an additional $350 bond for his daughter, Henryka, Mr. Dabrowski said, "My boy is doing his bit and I want to do mine."

B. U. Program Has 12 Weeks Summer Term

Boston University students who had previously expected a summer vacation now face a war term which will continue without interruption until Aug. 15 and include 11 new courses on war and post-war problems, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, announced today.

B. U. undergraduates studying in winter and summer—stopping only between Aug. 15 and Sept. 21—can now obtain the bachelor's degree in three years, Dr. Marsh pointed out.

The speed-up was similar to that instituted at Harvard, Dartmouth, Yale, and at least 10 other eastern colleges.

Courses newly offered at B. U. will revolve around the theme, "In Time of War, Prepare for Peace," Dr. Marsh said. His announcement was made jointly with Dr. Jesse B. Davis, Dean of the School of Education where the instruction will be given.

"Our South American Neighbors," "The Alien in War-Time America," "The Economic Cost of War," and "History in the Making," are four of the 11 new subjects offered.

Dr. Marsh said other novel courses will be announced by the University in the near future.

Plans for war-time speed-up of the University curricula were tentatively announced in December and made public today in final form. Commencement will be held May 25. The following day, a summer term will begin which will last for 12 weeks, not six as previously projected.

The six-week period from May 26 to to July 3 will be a regular college term for undergraduates. The second half of the hot weather term—from July 6 to Aug. 15—will comprise the usual summer school.

Registration for the new School of Education courses on the war will be held Jan. 27 and 28.

Radcliffe Credits

War brought still another surprising change to America's colleges today when Radcliffe announced it would permit its coeds to obtain credit from work done in the summer school at neighboring rival Harvard.

Radcliffe, known to Harvard men as the "Harvard annex," had previously maintained a studied aloofness toward everything Harvardian—an attitude reciprocated, often with enthusiasm, in the Yard.

Harvard and its "annex"—located just across the Cambridge Common—had until today been so chilly that the girls were not permitted in Widener Library unless they agreed to study in a small room set apart from all the rest.

Of course, behind the scenes at social events, things were often friendly enough. But today even the official hauteur vanished when the Radcliffe Council voted to permit its students, including freshmen entering this May, to study at the co-educational Harvard summer school and obtain full credit.

With the permission of the Dean of Women, students would then launch upon an accelerated program which would give them the bachelor's degree in two years and three summer terms.

N. E. Coal Consumers Get Tip to Stock Up

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 20

New England coal consumers were advised today by Dr. Luther Harr, bituminous coal consumers' counsel, "to stock up while supplies are plentiful."

Dr. Harr said producers in the low volatile fields now had a surplus of 400,000 to 500,000 tons of coal loaded for which they did not have orders. This coal is on track between the mines and Norfolk, Va., destined for the New England market.

"This would appear to be a favorable opportunity for New England consumers, domestic and industrial alike, to build their fuel supplies," he said.

Carpet Industry Hit by Priorities

In an effort to avert priorities unemployment in carpet mills, union delegates representing four New England communities will participate in a conference at Washington next Friday, it is announced by the Textile Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The union forecast the possibility of 15,000 out of the 30,000 carpet workers in the country losing their jobs because of diversion of material to war purposes.

A program asking that special consideration be given the industry, that carpet communities be certified as distressed areas, and that plant conversion committees be set up in each mill, will be offered Friday to the Office of Production Management.

Among the New England communities concerned are Saxonville, Worcester, and Springfield, Mass., and Thompsonville, Conn.

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Industry Urged to Start Now On Plans for Postwar Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 20—Warning that business and industry are lagging far behind in planning for the future, Victor M. Cutter, Chairman of Region L, National Resources Planning Board, declared last night that "the greatest danger to New England and the country lies in what is to follow the peace."

He predicted, however, that even so, New England will be in "better shape then than other sections of the country."

Speaking at the Lafayette Hotel here, Mr. Cutter urged business and industrial leaders to consider seriously and promptly whether "they wish to permit Government, labor and agriculture to direct our economy, or whether business and industry wish to participate in these plans for the future of the country."

Government, labor and agriculture are already laying plans for the future, he said, adding that if businessmen "do not organize to present their views and exercise their best business judgment, then surely they cannot complain if Government and labor impose upon business such plans as they consider best."

Mr. Cutter referred to business and industry several times as being "unorganized," in comparison with the strong positions of the other economic groups of the country.

"It has been suggested," Mr. Cutter pointed out, "that the war debt will never be paid, but that it will be carried indefinitely by a process of funding and refunding for years to come, just as Britain did after the Napoleonic Wars."

He admonished businessmen to weigh this program and decide whether to help, hinder, modify the plan, or do nothing at all. He called attention to the fact that labor "has determined to support this Government program. It is planning to take part in management if this is necessary to secure continuous production and, consequently, employment.

"This may or may not be a step toward socialism, but the fact remains that labor organizations are already at work alongside Government to better their own position."

Agriculture, also, Mr. Cutter stressed, has "a strongly organized bloc in each branch of the National Legislature and has its own powerful organizations."

Again urging business and industrial leaders to start considering postwar problems, he declared it "imperative that our businessmen take on the added burden of future planning while delivering the goods which will win the war."

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Banks Sue University

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 20 (AP)—The University of Vermont today faced four suits, filed by four Burlington banks, claiming an aggregate of $500,000 in damages over promissory notes which the banks contend have not been paid.

Either side can press for a hearing when the County Court opens its spring term March 10, unless a settlement is reached out of court before that time.

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FOR AIR-LINE INFORMATION SEE TRAVEL ADVERTISING IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lewis Is Rebuked by Murray For Attempting Labor Coup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 — John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which he formerly led, in his efforts to bring about peace between the two warring labor factions, met rebuff today from Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, who said "so-called peace moves" would have to await completion of contract negotiations with four "Little Steel" companies.

Mr. Murray told newsmen in a press conference at the Roosevelt Hotel here yesterday, however, that he had called a meeting of the C. I. O. National Executive Board for next Saturday to consider closing the labor breach and that he had invited Mr. Lewis to give his views.

Mr. Murray rebuked the militant United Mine Workers head, who was reported to have undertaken preliminary peace discussions with the American Federation of Labor, for not conferring on the matter with him and other C. I. O. officials. He sternly reminded Mr. Lewis that "all arrangements in behalf of the Congress of Industrial Organizations with reference to unity with the American Federation of Labor will necessarily have to be initiated through the office of President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations."

Meanwhile, William Green, President of the A. F. of L., and Daniel J. Tobin, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in Washington, denied reports of secret negotiations with the C. I. O. founder. They did admit, however, that the A. F. of L. Executive Council authorized a committee to discuss labor peace with the C. I. O.

The revolt of Mr. Murray against the Lewis peace efforts came as a surprise in labor circles here inasmuch as the C. I. O. head had for years been a faithful Lewis lieutenant. Mr. Murray was obviously piqued by the manner of the Lewis-A. F. of L. negotiations carried on without his knowledge, comparing the move to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

"I believe in doing things the democratic way," he told newsmen. "There have been no peace meetings in over two years, and I thought that if peace conferences should be had no 'Pearl Harbor' should ensue."

Mr. Murray said he would not discuss his individual views on the possibility of renewed unity negotiations in advance of the meeting of the 42 members of the C. I. O. Executive Board on Saturday. Despite his objections to Lewis tactics, the C. I. O. President was said by close associates to want labor unity. They emphasized, however, that he would not be stampeded into accepting any arrangement entailing modification of the industrial union principle or any arrangement not agreed to by the democratic determination of members of the C. I. O.

Mr. Murray led a union delegation to the offices of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation here today to reopen negotiations with the company for increased pay, a union shop and check-off. The union also will meet with officials of the Republic and Inland Steel Companies and Youngstown Sheet and Tube.

And This Is the Way to Tokyo

Wide World

U. S. Flying Cadets Prepare for Future

Cross country flights by aviation cadets from Randolph Field, Texas, have been made with near stop-watch precision during the last few weeks, which is very pleasing to the flight instructors of the Air Corps. Maps of the Tokyo region, which will one day be their objective, are being studied by Cadet Norman T. Hardee, left, of Cleveland, Miss., and Claude V. Garner, Jr., of Wilson, N. C. and might have something to do with the fine record established by the cadets.

Britons Ask: Is Eurafrican Cost Too High?

Continued from Page 1

to buy time with space, which means the Allied situation there has deteriorated far faster than it has improved in North Africa. Nor is the African campaign by any means finished.

The impression is given out by authoritative military spokesmen here at various times that Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck's job in Libya is more or less completed. But the Nazi Gen. Erwin Rommel's augmented Africa Corps may be expected to fight a strong delaying action in Tripoli at the same time as the Luftwaffe concentrates on trying to neutralize Malta, and fresh pressure is applied to squeeze further trans-Mediterranean concessions from Vichy-governed France.

Indications at the present are that these things are likely to happen. The Allies aren't alone in regarding the present planetary scale of operations as an indication that war should be considered an indivisible whole and it is to Germany's interests for Japan to have time in which to develop as formidable a diversion as possible in the Far East.

For if the Japanese can push ahead sufficiently in that region, their success is calculated in turn to influence European military affairs in the Axis' favor.

Japanese Successes Serious

Overshadowing all satisfactory features of the composite war picture, as seen here, is the fact that the Japanese are getting away with so much, and so fast, especially in Malay. The accepted formula for victory is the establishment of superiority at a decisive point and the Japanese have established themselves on all but a small section of the Malayan mainland. This looks like a decisive point and the defense of Singapore now begins to resemble—superficially at least—a contest between the British mainland and the tiny Isle of Wight off the south coast.

In such a David and Goliath battle the position of the Isle of Wight would be regarded as unenviable once the enemy on the mainland had come down to within artillery range, especially if the island possessed only three main airdromes as Singapore does and the enemy was installed on all the flying fields of the mainland.

The main practical reasons for the British striving to hold Singapore at all costs are its naval installations, representing a vital base for the Anglo-American Fleets in these waters. Directly these come under the attention of enemy bombers or gunners their value begins to depart. Fresh significance attaches, therefore, to Japanese efforts to invest Burma, the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies.

The immediate relief of this situation clearly depends on an uphill air battle for the Allies—a race for reinforcement and a demand for those fighting qualities which enabled fighter pilots to protect this country from the full hitting strength of the Luftwaffe during the Battle of Britain. That makes the progressive and hasty forfeiture of air bases seem very serious indeed.

Although there seems to have been little obvious justification for the prophecy last week by a "high British authority" in Singapore that the Allies would have air superiority within three days, they have received substantial reinforcements and sufficient assurance of others on the way to justify Australian Prime Minister John Curtin in expressing approval of the aid promised.

Nelson Acts to Establish One-Man Labor Arbiter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—The new War Production Board under Donald M. Nelson held its first meeting today and laid plans for transferring munitions procurement from military to civilian hands and the establishment of an over-all man-power agency, headed by a one-man labor arbiter who may have powers comparable to those given Ernest Bevin and the British Labor Ministry.

The pattern proposed in these initial steps follows that employed in Great Britain which have been recently stressed in Washington during the visit of Winston Churchill and Lord Beaverbrook. Word of the complete reorganization of the procurement and industrial setup came here as a British periodical, the Financial News, in an article entitled "Can America Do It?" stressed the difficulties and importance of the great three-fold task.

America, it declared, must curtail civilian nonessentials, must put the materials thus obtained to military use, and must achieve maximum efficiency and production all round. With proper leadership, the article concluded, the Roosevelt program, big though it is, can be achieved.

Congress Extends Power

Congress showed its willingness to go along with an all-out program of centralization and authority. The Senate voted the Administration authority to take over and operate the telephone, telegraph, and cable system of the country, following action already taken by the House. The matter now goes to the President.

Meanwhile the Senate Judiciary Committee considered the drastic new "second war powers bill" which heaps new authority on the Administration. What is particularly important for the new Nelson organization is a provision giving the Government the right to requisition from a nondefense plant any machinery needed for war-production purposes even though to do so may force the plant to close.

Such a provision gives Mr. Nelson, among other things, power to force the final pooling of facilities in the automobile industry, if he so desires. It is a provision requested by Mr. Nelson and urged by Attorney General Francis Biddle, who charged that there were widespread violations in the Office of Production Management priorities and allocations orders. Most specific instance of what the new authority means is given in a concrete illustration concerning a Norfolk, Va., concern, owner of a gear cutter. The company refused to sell or lease the machine to the Government, even though it used it only fitfully itself. If the new war power bill is passed as expected, it will met not only this detached instance but the whole problem of forcing pooling among heretofore competitive and individualistic firms where necessary.

Nelson Names Aides

Britain has found it wisest to put munitions procurement into centralized civilian hands, and Mr. Nelson is heading the War Production Board in the same direction. Men proposed for various new divisions follow:

William H. Harrison, OPM Production Division head, to head a similar division in the new agency.

Sidney Hillman, Co-Director of OPM, to head Labor Division in the "WPB."

James S. Knowlson, Deputy Director of OPM Priorities, to head the new Priorities Section.

Douglas C. Mackeachie, Director of OPM Purchases, to head the new Procurement Division.

William L. Batt, also OPM official, to head the new Materials Division.

Some to Be Dropped

A number of former OPM men will be dropped or shifted, it is understood, and abolition of the OPM as a general body is taken for granted.

Another change is in the "sub committee" which grew out of the committee appointed to look into the automobile conversion problem. This is under Cyrus Ching, and is meeting in Detroit. A shift is expected here. The management and labor groups will be continued in an advisory capacity but the Chairman will have one-man control of the conversion problem, it is said.

Attending the War Production Board's first conference were Vice-President Wallace, Harry L. Hopkins, Henry L. Stimson, Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Sidney Hillman, or their accredited representatives.

U. S. Airmen Sink Cruiser, Bag Nine Japanese Planes

Continued from Page 1

ers with perhaps another 10 under construction when war was declared.

Shortly before learning of this development, the United States was told that on Jan. 17 five American bombers had attacked an enemy airfield at Menado in northeast Celebes and that in an ensuing fight with a large number of Japanese fighters, nine enemy craft were downed with the loss of two bombers. One other bomber was damaged and four of its crew injured.

In the same communiqué the War Department stated that "a delayed report advises of a successful attack by American Army bombers on the Japanese-held Sungei Patani Airdrome in Malaya on Jan. 15. Three large fires were started among enemy aircraft on the ground and in the hangar area. All of our planes returned to their base undamaged."

Meanwhile, the defenders in Luzon continue to take their toll of enemy aircraft, three having been shot down in the last 24 hours.

The three latest American aerial successes have further strengthened the conviction here that warcraft reinforcements are finally reaching the Far East in sufficient volume to make an appreciable dent in Japan's war effort. Each Japanese advance has brought them up against stiffer aerial opposition.

U. S. Showing Pleases

There is also satisfaction here over the showing which American aircraft and pilots have made in Far Eastern fighting. It is pointed out that on every single occasion in which American air power has met the Japanese in a condition even remotely resembling parity, it has inflicted terrific losses on the foe. This has been particularly noticeable in the fighting around Rangoon and over portions of the Burma Road.

Particular interest was aroused by the statement in today's Army communiqué that "General McArthur has received a report from Mindanao telling of sharp fighting now in progress between Philippine troops and a Japanese force about 35 miles north of Davao."

It had been supposed that the island of Mindanao, second only to Luzon in size and importance, had been completely subjugated. While fighting is not expected to have an appreciable effect upon the war, it is thought to indicate that the Japanese will be faced with isolated pockets of resistance which will conduct guerrilla warfare against the invaders. This will hamper the fullest economic and tactic exploitation of the islands.

Wake Men on Air

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Tokyo Radio last night broadcast what the NBC listening post interpreted to be the voices of captured Americans recorded on a boat while they were en route from Wake Island to Japan.

"So far we have been treated fine—I think," said a man who identified himself as Hudson T. Sutherland of Portland, Ore., and foreman on a Wake Island civilian defense work project.

NBC listeners said there were long pauses in Mr. Sutherland's statements, indicating his recording had been censored.

Another man, identifying himself as United States Navy Commander Winfield Scott Cunningham, of Rockbridge, Wis., said little, but sent his best wishes to his wife.

The tone of their voices, said NBC, was sad and dispirited.

[The Navy Department in Washington confirmed that Commander Winfield Scott Cunningham was on Wake Island as officer in charge of all naval operations there as of Dec. 7, the date of the outbreak of U. S.-Japan hostilities.

Since that time, the Department said it had received no report of any change in his status.]

Legionnaires' Buttons Help Halt War Rumors

SEATTLE, Wash.—Members of the American Legion have novel ways of dispelling war rumors.

Under their anti-rumor campaign, the Legionnaires listen patiently to tale bearers, then flash a button with the inscription: "How do you know?"

Argentina Places Curbs on Money Exports

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Two important decisions have been taken by the Castillo Government. Both are linked with the state of siege, declared one month ago, to facilitate compliance with international obligations. That is how the Acting President put it.

The first is to control all overseas banking remittances. The second is to regulate the state of siege itself so that offenders can be deported or relegated to different parts of national territory. Dr. Castillo explained that the choice of residence would be given the offenders "to attenuate the constitutional provisions" for state of siege conditions.

There are two interpretations of the second order. Those dissatisfied with the internal situation—"domestic malcontents" as they are sometimes called—will say that it is a whip for them. The authorities, on the other hand, can always point to the official reason for the declaration of the state of siege.

The banking decree, it will be noticed, controls remittances one way only—outward, to Europe, for the Americas are exempted. There would be no point in attempting control of money coming into the country, for refugee funds have assisted materially in maintaining the international value of Argentine peso currency.

Exchange for Bonds

The point to remember about these refugee funds is that they certainly include a large proportion of enemy valuables, which are immediately tucked away in local safe deposits or converted into Argentine bearer bonds and other securities. The route is open to Germans and others through Lisbon and the ports of Spain. Here, in Buenos Aires, there are innumerable banks and credit establishments, Axis-controlled and operating in the comparative freedom of the Argentine financial market.

A partial list gives the following banks with the local designations in Spanish: Banco Germanico de la America del Sud, Banco Aleman Transatlantico, Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata, Banco de Napoli, Banco Frances y Italiano, Banco Frances del Rio de la Plata, Banco Español del Rio de la Plata and the Banco de Galicia y Buenos Aires.

Lately, there have been suggestions—and some evidence—that influential Nazi officials within Germany itself seized the opportunity of the recent Argentine national conversion operations to transfer part of their European loot to safe neutral territory and convert it into safe and secret mediums. Taking the world as a whole, there could hardly be a safer investment for Nazi officials with an eye to the future than Argentine bearer bonds with bearer coupons. The Whole conversion operation totaled 4,000,000,000 pesos, so it would not be difficult to negotiate purchases of several and substantial blocks of bonds.

Hallam Hipwell, writing from Lisbon, to the Review of the River Plate, suggested that Hitler was ignorant of what his subordinates in the Nazi Party were doing. As a former banker in Argentina, however, Mr. Hipwell appeared convinced, after checking-up in Portugal, that the Führer was being "doubled-crossed" and that part of his underlings' loot was being sent across the south Atlantic.

Much of General Franco's available merchant shipping is placed on the River Plate route and, though there is not as much as Madrid would like for the transport of food, it is seldom that Buenos Aires does not see the Spanish colors in its port. That contraband is active is illustrated in the vigilance maintained by customs officers on these ships.

Film Mission Opposed

The Free French committee in Buenos Aires has also warned against the Pétain Government's plans to send a mission, headed by Abel Gance, with subventions totaling 3,000,000 francs to create a Franco-Argentine film consortium. Axis propaganda says this is an effort to "eliminate the Anglo-Saxon front in the Argentine market."

This mission is looked on here as a German move under French cover to do business operations in Argentina. Ostensibly this is a film company initiative. The mission is supposed to include Paul Harigot, Jean Tabouillot and the Italian, Constantini. Two members are supposed to be in Buenos Aires already: M. Darene and M. Bravura.

Here, again, shipment is being made via Spain—from Cadiz. So far as Axis connections with South America are concerned, there is no doubt that General Franco is rendering good service in assisting their maintenance. There is strange cargo passing these days between the ports of Old Spain and the New World—diplomatic baggage, Vichy missions, and all kinds of Nazi loot from Germany itself (including extortions from the Jews) and occupied Europe.

Practically all shipments from Occupied France have been going through Spain since the British Government warned South American countries that that area is treated, for blockade purposes, as enemy country. Spanish shipments are subjected to blockade restrictions but there is no doubt that much freight escapes examination.

U. S. Craft Sweep Atlantic To Halt U-Boat Offensive

Continued from Page 1

Steamship Corporation and is chartered by the Gulf Oil Company, will be easily repaired since it made port under its own power and in fairly good time.

The first of the four victims of the U-boat attacks was the Panama-registered tanker Norness, which was hit by three torpedoes while only 60 miles southeast of Montauk Point, Long Island. Two of the Norness's crew are still missing, the rest were landed at Newport, R. I.

The second victim was the Allied tanker Coimbra, which went to the bottom but 19 miles off the Long Island coast and 75 miles from New York City. The Navy has made no report on the Coimbra's crew.

The gravity of the situation prevailing off the Eastern Coast of the United States was disclosed when Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator, asked the nation's oil companies to move a larger proportion of their petroleum products from field to refinery in railroad tank cars.

In an attempt to assess the full import of the U-boat offensive, observers here believe that it is directed against the number of Allied tankers available for world-wide duty rather than against the industrial efficiency of the United States.

It is pointed out that the factories of the East Coast of the United States cannot be starved for oil so long as the railroads function and that the Germans' obvious concentration upon coastwise tankers must stem from other and broader reasons.

Possible Axis Strategy

It is being suggested that the Axis, realizing that any American expeditionary force to Europe or Africa might very well have to carry its oil supplies with it, is hoping so to reduce the number of oil-carriers available in order to hamper future American troop movements.

In addition, the coast-wise tankers are still more vulnerable to attack than those moving in convoys across the North Atlantic.

Must Refuel Soon

Naval officials derive some measure of comfort from the fact that submarines are able to remain away from home bases for only a limited period of time and that, having had to cross the Atlantic, it is thought doubtful if the present pack could prowl for more than 10 to 12 days at a time without returning for fuel and repairs.

The winter months are known to be favorable to U-boat activity since the roughness of the sea, the lack of sunlight and the shortness of daylight make it difficult for patrol planes and destroyers to sight the craft either upon the surface or when trailing a victim just beneath the surface.

Survivors of the Allan Jackson landed at Norfolk, Va., told of their desperate efforts to prevent their fragile lifeboats from being ripped to pieces by the still whirling propellors of the tanker. Having avoided this danger they were then faced with the task of skirting the sheet of blazing oil which covered a large area of ocean surface.

Axis Threats Fail at Rio

Continued from Page 1

cial note from the Government in Santiago. Argentina has made similar general statements, so the rising confidence in Chile's concrete action depends on other factors, including the improvement of the domestic political situation.

Chile, like Argentina, has been stressing in Rio the difficulties of committing itself to a foreign policy, due to the coming elections, but action substantiating indications of a change in Chilean policy came today as Chile drafted a proposal calling for a conference of the general staffs of all the American Republics.

The vote deciding whether Chilean leftist parties will retain the Presidency or return it to the conservatives comes in two weeks and is the most heated in many years.

Argentina's congressional elections occur next March.

The prevailing attitude of most Foreign Ministers at Rio has been that the present external threat to the independence of the American nations rises above all questions of internal politics.

Chile's internal situation is eased by the agreement of leftist parties on Dr. Juan Antonio Rios as candidate. Following this development and the continued friendly negotiations in Rio the atmosphere brightened considerably regarding Chile.

Already as the result of the Argentine foreign policy, viewed by most Rio delegates as hesitant and confused, the Republic of the Rio de la Plata has suffered a sharp decline in prestige. It is hoped that the election-minded conservatives may broaden their outlook sufficiently before the Rio conference ends to prevent the regrettable isolation of Argentina from the united stand and the consequent notice to the world that the Western Hemisphere is less than 100 per cent solid on the means for mutual defense.

Yet the Rio conference differs from all previous inter-American meetings in the determination to act effectively rather than pass watered-down resolutions to which all will subscribe. While the attitude toward Argentina is persuasive instead of condemnatory, the disposition at Rio is to go ahead with the modest program viewed as the minimum acceptable after the actual attack on the Western Hemisphere.

Act with Argentina if possible, without Argentina if necessary, is the consensus—weighted always toward winning the full support of the proud and talented nation whose public is ardently pro-Allied.

Chile Hesitates

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 20 (AP)—In response to reports of Chilean opposition to breaking relations with the Axis, the Foreign Ministry declared: "Although America is one and indivisible in the face of international conflict, there are special situations which each state can consider only from the point of view of its own reality."

What such a special situation might be was not explained, but the statement said the Chilean delegation to the Rio de Janeiro conference was acting according to instructions of "the supreme government."

Aruba and Curacao Get U. S., Dutch Aid

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Jan. 20 (AP) — Army headquarters announced last night that the United States, in co-operation with the Netherlands Government, has sent air forces to the islands of Aruba and Curacao "to assist in protection of those vitally important oil centers."

The islands are off the coast of Venezuela. With Dutch Guiana, where the United States sent a protective force in November, they constitute the principal Netherlands possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

Brazilian Ship Sails Without Nazi Envoy

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The Brazilian steamship Almirante A. Jaceguay on which Baron Edmund von Therman, German Ambassador to Argentina, was expected to leave, sailed Jan. 19 without him. Baron von Thermann had been recalled to Berlin to report.

The Lloyd Brasileiro Line said the Ambassador had a reservation but did not purchase a ticket. This is the second false start made by the Baron—he was supposed to go on a Spanish steamer Jan. 4 but didn't.

Brazil Curbs News About U. S. Warcraft

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Brazil has barred the sending telegraph or radio messages containing information about United States warships, merchantmen, or patrol planes. Under new regulations only American diplomats and certain Brazilian officials and shipping companies could send such messages.

With certain exceptions all messages sent inside Brazil must be written in Portuguese.

Japanese Gain in Malaya

Continued from Page 1

90 miles north of this island, to Batu Pahat, barely 60 miles away.

On the East Coast, too, Japanese patrols, penetrating nearer their objective, were reported to have reached the Endau area, 75 miles from Jahore Strait, the last moat defending the fortified island.

It was on the West Coast, however, that the main thrust continued. There, the British reported bombing and machine-gunning engagements by their Air Force.

Barges and small boats engaged in putting Japanese soldiers ashore were machine-gunned and damaged, and, farther north in the Japanese-occupied rubber center of Kuala Lumpur, British bombers swooped down in an effort to knock out part of the Japanese Air Force on a field. Positive results were not reported, however.

The communiqué said bombs "appear to have been dropped indiscriminately, falling to a large extent in residential areas" when Japanese warplanes roared over Singapore.

Later, a second air-raid alarm was sounded, and gunfire was heard, but apparently the Japanese merely were engaged on reconnaissance. The British admitted that some military damage, aside from residential damage, had been done in the first attack. Mersing, on the East Coast, also was raided by Japanese.

The British said that altogether six Japanese planes, including a Navy plane and a bomber in the Singapore raid, were shot down and that they had lost two fighters themselves. Some of the losses were in an air fight when the British attacked Muar landing operations.

Australians Stand Firm

Japanese advances on the West Coast were made despite heavy fighting of Australians who in one instance were reported to have stood their ground, even though encircled, until relief came. Australians reported wiping out many of the Japanese penetrations.

Even the presence of United States bombers, striking behind the Japanese lines, appeared unable to make up the air shortage which was making defense difficult.

[In London, an Australian source declared that inadequate air power was adding to the gravity of the situation in Malaya and said the final test of Singapore's defenses could be expected soon.]

Celebes Attacked

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Jan. 20 (AP)—Six Japanese bombers, smashing at both town and harbor, pounded for 40 minutes yesterday at the port of Sabang, on the island of Celebes, in the heaviest of scattered aerial attacks, the Dutch announced today.

A communiqué said two persons were killed and 40 wounded but that damage was slight. Sabang is on the west coast of Celebes' northern peninsula of Minahassa where the enemy already has forced a landing.

Dutch fliers, striking back at the Japanese invaders of Sarawak, were said to have caused damage and spread fires on an airdrome at Kuching, Capital of the British possession on the island of Borneo. The communiqué said Netherlands naval fliers twice attacked the air field.

New Britain Bombed

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Jan. 20 (AP)—A full-scale air attack on Rabaul in Australian-mandated New Britain, north of Australia, was launched today by Japanese bombers escorted by fighters, an official announcement said. The announcement said the raiders presumably were striking from an aircraft carrier.

The attack marked an extension of Japanese activity to an area 3,500 miles east of Singapore and about 4,000 southwest of Honolulu.

Rabaul, 300 miles below the equator, is New Britain's major city. Neighboring islands are New Guinea on the west, the Solomons on the east.

The attack was announced by Air Minister A. S. Drakeford who said it was launched with waves of planes bombing the air base.

Installations on it and other military objectives were damaged, but no details were divulged. He said his own information was meager but that further reports were expected later.

U-Boats Are Thought Operating in Packs

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Packs of German submarines off the North American coast probably are making a "reconnaissance in force" looking for a profitable hunting ground, a British authority declared today. [This probably explains the torpedoing of ships close to the United States shore, he said.

This source pointed out that U-boats must prepare for a round trip of 7,000 miles in order to operate off the American coast and that this limits their stay to 10 or 12 days unless they can refuel from supply ships, a difficult operation.

They probably passed through North Atlantic convoy routes en route to their hunting grounds, he said, and thus "there's always the chance of picking up a target."

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British Hasten to Repay American Foster Parents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 20 — British parents of children being cared for in the United States are eagerly taking advantage this week of the first opportunity to remit small sums of money to the United States as pocket money and to help in the children's maintenance.

Since the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, told the House of Commons last week that the ban on sending money from the country has been partially lifted for the sake of evacuees, there has been a steady stream of applications here for permits to remit up to $12 monthly to the children and up to $40 monthly to adult guardians.

The Children's Overseas Reception Board is the organization dealing with permits. Several hundred permits already have been issued. Other organizations here, such as the American Committee for the Evacuation of Children, are also receiving many inquiries.

Spreading the Information

Nevertheless, there is evidently a time lag in acquainting all concerned with the British Chancellor's concession just as there will be a time lag before payments reach the United States. But interested organizations here now are systematically informing parents in Britain.

They are also communicating details of the scheme to corresponding organizations in the United States, and in the meantime, it is pointed out, information should be obtainable in America from official British sources.

This is the answer given here to reports that little or nothing is known in the Untied States of the British Government's decision to modify its stringent currency regulations in order to ease the responsibility of American foster parents in a situation which has been greatly changed by the United States being at war.

Increased Cost of Living

For a long time there had been considerable criticism here of the Government's rigid refusal to allow British parents to give practical effect to their gratitude for the safety and happiness of their children in America.

Criticism was intensified when the Lend-Lease Act made exchange restrictions less vital to the war effort, and again with the realization here lately that the United States is now facing war privations by increases in taxation and the rising cost of living just like Britain.

Following pressure on the Government, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced Jan. 8: "It would be reasonable to allow evacuees limited sums for out-of-pocket expenses." He named the maximum monthly sum as £3 for a child under 16 at the time of his or her departure from Britain and £10 for any adult who left Britain in charge of children and was shown to be still responsible for them.

Outline of Procedure

The procedure now is that parents have to obtain from the passport office evidence of evacuation, whereupon the Children's Overseas Reception Board obtains a certificate to remit money. Where children have traveled as a group, the appropriate authority here arranges evidence of the evacuation.

Where parents or guardians have registered for permission to send parcels to children in the United States this obviates the necessity for an exit certificate.

On receipt of a certificate to remit, the parents here purchase a money order or arrange with a bank. Obviously considerable time must elapse before the money actually reaches the United States. But the scheme is retroactive from Jan. 1. Payments may be made either monthly or quarterly. The scheme applies to the Dominions as well as to the United States.

Plan Well Received

The outstanding reaction of parents here to the new scheme is one of thankfulness for the opportunity to repay something of the tremendous debt felt toward America. Parents' thoughts are thus concentrated at the moment more on giving than on amount they can give. There is however a strong feeling in this country that the Chancellor has made a mistake in setting the sums so low.

The sum of £3 monthly is a meager allowance in Britain, and is therefore far more inadequate on United States standards. The Daily Telegraph, usually one of the Government's stanchest supporters, takes the Chancellor severely to task for the niggardliness which it contends has marred satisfaction at the concession.

Calling on the Chancellor to reconsider the sums, the Telegraph says: "If the thing was worth doing at all, it was worth doing on a reasonably generous basis."

That is undoubtedly a widespread feeling here among the public who only hope that Americans won't measure British gratitude on cheeseparing Treasury standards.

Fortunately those who have had experience of the working of the overseas evacuation scheme are satisfied that the money questions won't disturb the harmony of the new link which has been forged between the English-speaking people by the young "ambassadors."

But it is felt that such confidence in the foundations of the evacuee scheme is no reason for eyes to be shut here to the new problems facing American foster parents.

British Deny Raid Charge

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP) — The British Admiralty denied yesterday Spanish reports that Allied warships had seized three Axis merchantment at the Spanish Island of Fernando Po off West Africa, but announced naval patrols had been dispatched to the area to investigate "a large unidentified vessel" sighted thereabouts.

The Madrid newspaper Arriba, mouthpiece of the Falange, Spain's only political party, reported Jan. 17 that Free French forces violated Spanish territory by seizing three refuged Axis ships, and a German radiocast said the British did it.

The Free French headquarters in London promptly denied their naval units were involved, and yesterday the British Admiralty said "no British or Allied warship was in the vicinity of Fernando Po at the time of the alleged incident."

The text of the Admiralty announcement:

"In view of German ellegations that Allied naval forces executed a cutting out operation against Axis ships in the Spanish port of Santa Isabel at Fernando Po, the British Admiralty consider it necessary to state that no British or Allied warship was in the vicinity of Fernando Po at the time of the alleged incident.

"As a result, however, of information obtained from the German broadcast, the British Commander in Chief dispatched reconnaissance patrols to cover the area.

"A report now has been received that a large unidentified vessel has been sighted and British naval vessels are proceeding to the spot to make an investigation."

British Ship Sunk

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Admiralty announced yesterday that the 900-ton British destroyer Vimiera had been sunk.

The announcement gave no indication when or how she was sent to the bottom.

The Vimiera was one of Britain's oldest destroyers. She was of 1917 design, rearmed for escort duty just before the outbreak of war in 1939.

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British Hail Soviet Unionists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 20—Some 5,000 British trade unionists cheered delegates of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions at the Albert Hall here yesterday.

The meeting adopted a resolution pledging the organizations they represent "to speed up and keep up war production in order to insure and hasten victory of the forces of liberty in the fight against tyranny and barbarism."

Little excitement or aggressive feeling was apparent at the meeting. The British delegates expressed an obvious seriousness of purpose and a sense of discipline.

Mr. Arthur Deakin, Acting General Secretary of Transport and General Workers, in the chair, warned against complacency. Mr. Andrew Conloy, who had headed the Trades Union Congress delegation to Russia, spoke in support of the Russian delegates' moving appeal for more support of the Russian people in their struggle against the invader.

Private Air Pilots Band for Errands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Private airplane pilots of South Carolina who cannot qualify for combat duty in the Army and Navy air wings are now being organized under Dexter Martin, Director of the State Aeronautics Commission, to fit themselves to become "errand boys for the armed services," according to information released here upon the return of Mr. Martin and Joe T. Scruggs, executive officer of the South Carolina wing of the patrol.

Provisions for a nationwide Civil Air patrol in which approximately 500 private planes in the Palmetto State will be enlisted with their pilots, subject to the call of national authorities for auxiliary duty, were discussed at conference attended by the two South Carolina officials, who hurriedly returned to Columbia to set in motion the machinery under the uniform program presented by the air authorities of the Government.

Explaining how civilian pilots may serve their country in wartime, Director Martin said that light planes with private operators holding the "stick" had been of invaluable assistance to Army fliers during the Carolina maneuvers last fall. This type of craft is capable of landing in fields and on highways, he said, and have been used successfully in transporting staff officers to scenes of action and in other phases of work.

British Children See It Through

Wide World

Keep On With Schooling in Dover Subject to Attacks From German Guns

Upper—Children are seen leaving the school's air-raid shelter as the "all clear" sounds, and are proceeding to their classroom. Middle, left—A group of Dover children sitting in the air-raid shelter during an "alert." Lower—In the center is a teacher instructing her eight-year olds in spelling, many children having received so little schooling since the war began that they are very backward in spelling. At each side and at the center right are school children in the shell-wrecked town.

How Vichy Controls Press: Stories, Headlines Dictated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Rigid control which the Vichy Government exercises over all sections of the French press—even to the point of dictating stories which the Government wishes to circulate—is evidenced in telegrams sent by the Chief of Regional Censorship at Vichy to local censors throughout Unoccupied France. A few of the telegrams, the contents of which reached patriotic French sources here through confidential channels, read as follows:

Regulation 425—Feature prominently and place under a three-column head on the front page the minutes of the ceremonies celebrating the anniversary of the defense of Dakar, which will take place tomorrow. Make an attractive display of the announcement of these ceremonies.

Regulation 431 — Newspapers are requested to feature prominently the broadcast of the Djibouti Radio, neglected for several days.

Regulation 432—It is formally forbidden to publish in advance, on the occasion of trips undertaken by the Marshal, schedules and detailed itineraries of the various stages of the trip in question.

Regulation 433—Nothing shall be printed on a Franco-Japanese incident at Hanoi.

Regulation 434—Limit to brief mention any articles devoted to the Clemenceau Centenary; these should be presented discreetly.

Regulation 435—Until further order, nothing shall be published on the subject of sending American emissaries to de Gaulle.

Regulation 442—A report of the German Minister Schleier's speech in Lyon must be published.

Regulation 445—In the make-up of three or four columns of legislative text, prominent place should be devoted to the Council of Justice. The mandatory headline is "The Marshal's Justice."

Regulation 455 — Mr. Hitler's speech should be presented on the front page under a three-column head with a caption pointing out Germany's successes in Russia.

Regulation 460—Until further order nothing shall be published on the subject of the new Labor Charter.

Regulation 465—No reproduction or allusion shall be made to an article appearing in La Croix about an interview with the Marshal.

Regulation 467 — No news item or communiqué shall be printed indicating that those enlisted in the anti-Bolshevik Legion or those repatriated from Syria might obtain the liberation of relatives who are prisoners.

Regulation 468—Marshal Pétain's telegram to the Mayor of Madrid shall be presented in one column on the front page with a headline in bold type. The text of the telegram shall also be in bold type.

Regulation 471—News of Admiral Darlan's visit to Tunis shall be featured in four columns on the front page, with as many subtitles as possible high lighting the speech of the Vice-Premier.

Regulation 478—It is forbidden to publish an OFI dispatch from Tokyo entitled "How Chancellor Hitler is Reported to Envisage Peace in Russia."

Regulation 492—The Marshal's address and the sentences pronounced should be presented as follows: 1. A banner headline over the entire front page in poster type should read, "The Marshal's Justice." 2. The text beneath this headline should occupy at least four columns.

Orientation and Information Note, Oct. 29, 1941—Too few commentaries have been devoted to date to the Labor Charter. It is strange to note that the so-called socialist newspapers abstain from giving their opinion on this social event of prime importance.

It was said yesterday that the greatest freedom will be permitted for criticism of the Charter, favorable or otherwise. It is difficult to understand why the very people who are the first to complain about the censorship do not profit from this opportunity when censorship, on a certain topic, is completely abolished. The newspapers have a social role to play. Will a communiqué have to be issued defining the meaning of a mixed social committee if no newspaper dares venture a definition?

New Nazi Plane Threat to U. S.

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The question of whether Germany possesses any warplanes capable of flying the Atlantic with a load of bombs has been answered by the crash of one such plane in Northeast England.

Aviation experts said that the plane, which crashed after striking a barrage balloon cable, had a range of 4,500 miles—sufficient to enable it to bomb the United States east coast from a base in France, but not enough to get it home again.

The plane was identified as a Dornier 217, a development of the old DO-17 which has been known here as the "flying pencil" because of its elongated fuselage.

That Germany has been developing such a bomber has been known in Britain for some time. Last November the magazine Aeroplane published the following specifications of the craft:

Wing span, 72 feet; length 63 feet five inches; wing area, 830 square feet; weight empty, 16,800 pounds; weight loaded, 30,850 pounds; overload, 35,000 pounds; speed, 294 miles an hour at 19,000 feet; overload range, 4,500 miles at 200 miles an hour.

The magazine said the new plane then was in production and probably would be in active service before long.

The craft which crashed in Britain carried a crew of four, all of whom were killed.

Dutch Settlements In Russia Proposed

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (AP)—(Official Broadcast Recorded by AP) — Financing of Dutch settlers in German-occupied Russian territories from deposits in the Netherlands Bank in Germany was suggested by the Hague periodical, Die Niederlandische Volkswirtschaft.

The periodical also recommended that a Dutch financial institute for Eastern Europe be founded to complement this work.

Soviet Drive Extends Pincers Closing on Nazis in Mozhaisk

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Jan. 20

The German Army, in the coldest weather of the Russian winter and hammered by repeated Red Army blows, gave way today at two important points in the central sector of the Eastern Front, reports reaching London said.

The Nazis still clung to their spearhead in the Mozhaisk salient before Moscow, but pressure there also was increased as the Russians threw thousands of freshly trained Siberian troops into the battle.

Reports said the thermometer had dropped to 25 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, and the Russians were capitalizing on the advantage given them by the extreme cold.

Military circles in London said it was uncertain whether the Germans still were holding Mozhaisk itself after street fighting amid flaming buildings, but there were no reports that the Nazis had been driven from their forward positions in that sector.

The Russians said they recaptured Vereya, 13 miles southeast of Mozhaisk, and Kondrovo on the Kaulga Railway. While these gains did not represent a spectacular advance, they indicated an extension of the southern arm of a Soviet pincer around the Mozhaisk bulge. A German force of 100,000 is believed defending that position.

Berlin Admits Pressure

Berlin had acknowledged that Marshal Semon Timoshenko's Southern Army was attacking strongly all along the Donets Front. A German press article declared that the "onrushing enemy must be stopped, no matter when, where, or how."

The battle for Kharkov, Russia's "Pittsburgh" in the Ukraine, was reported entering a decisive phase.

Soviet dispatches said Red Army troops, supported by hard-riding Cossack cavalrymen, had scored gains on both flanks of the garrison, 57 miles west of Moscow.

Moscow forces also stormed across the Lama River 75 miles north of Moscow, sharpening the pressure above Mozhaisk, while other Russian forces intercepted the road to Warsaw 140 miles southwest of Moscow, it was reported.

A bulletin from Hitler's field headquarters, tersely reiterating that the Germans were fighting "defensive battles" along the 1,200-mile front from Leningrad to the Ukraine, claimed success only in the Crimean campaign.

Nazis Claim Advance

The Nazi High Command said Russian troops fighting northeast of Feodosiya, which was reported recaptured by the Germans Jan. 19, had been driven eastward along the Kerch Peninsula.

Meanwhile, in the far north of the line fresh attacks were developing south of Leningrad.

The Russians are expert at warfare over broad ice stretches such as those on Ladoga. Over the ice of this same lake they carried out attacks against the Finns in the winter of 1939-40 to take islands which flanked defense positions, and their thrust across the ice of the Gulf of Finland in the same war proved decisive in the capture of Viipuri.

It was believed here that Premier Joseph Stalin personally was interested in the Leningrad assault. He is said to realize that a break in the German chain around Leningrad would be recognized in Germany, as well as in Russia, as a major Soviet victory.

Hungary Bows to Axis Call For More Aid Against Russia

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 20 (AP) —Hungary has agreed to German-Italian demands for a more extensive military contribution to the war against Russia, it was reliably reported today.

Axis sources now admit this was the purpose of the visits to Budapest recently by Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany and Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy. German Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel's visit to Budapest shows the success of their efforts, they said.

German Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel arrived this morning in Budapest, the Capital of Hungary, the German Radio said today.

After keeping silent throughout the von Ribbenbtrop - Ciano trip, the Italian press is saying for the first time that this was the chief subject of their conversations.

Giovanni Ansaldo wrote in Count Ciano's own Il Telegrafo that the Axis powers would expect greater Hungarian participation in the spring campaign against Russia than has been given thus far.

Signor Ansaldo said the Axis had counted on concrete collaboration of Hungary at the beginning of the Russian war and this was even more necessary now that the German offensive had halted.

"Further successful resistance by the Bolshevists would not only bring bloody social revolution for Hungary," he declared, "but it would mean elimination of the Hungarian nation altogether, because she would undoubtedly be overpowered and perish in the big stream of Slavic peoples which would be incited by the Russians.

"It is by this knowledge that the diplomatic conferences are inspired which are now in progress between the Axis powers and Hungary."

So far Hungary has sent only a token army to the Russian front, while Rumania, according to Russian figures, has sent 26 divisions.

Herr von Ribbentrop was said to have asked Hungary to show "the same loyalty as Rumania" unless it wanted to force reconsideration of the Vienna award which transferred half of Transylvania from Rumania to Hungary in 1940. Rumanians never have been reconciled to that decision and still have hopes of getting the territory back as a reward for services rendered to Germany in Russia.

Meanwhile, reports persisted that Bulgaria would be the next to receive visits from Axis leaders with demands for active participation in the Russian war as the price of territory gained from Greece and Yugoslavia.

Up to now the Germans have been content to leave the Bulgarian Army guarding the Turkish frontier, but their need for all available man power in the East is said to have altered this attitude.

Hawaii-Bound Youth Teaches Sister Job

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—The attack on Pearl Harbor didn't make Walter Caldwell Jr., forget the need for the man behind the man behind the gun.

The young machinist brought his sister, Mae, to work with him and told his boss he was going to teach her to hold down his job so he could go to Pearl Harbor where the Government needs machinists.

The girl was such an apt pupil that Mr. Caldwell soon reported for a physical examination for the civil service assignment.

Officials of the American Gear and Manufacturing Company, which employs Mr. Caldwell and his sister, reported that the experiment was such a success that girls might replace draftees at nearly every type of machine operation, including the largest lathes and milling units.

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SUN PORCH OF AMERICA

The Lesson of Crete: Air Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Fresh information just coming to hand on the fruitless allied efforts to hold off the Nazi invaders in Greece and Crete has enabled the press and Parliament here to carry on a thorough postmortem examination on the Greek operations. Australians and New Zealanders, as a result, have insisted that in future their troops shall not be sent into action without adequate air protection.

There is no denial that, for whatever reason, the troops who went to Greece were not ever given a chance to meet the Germans on approximately equal terms and that ultimately the campaign there resolved itself into a race to get out as many of the troops who had been sent in as could be embarked before the Luftwaffe closed all available avenues.

In Australia recent information has led to a strong demand that the Government exact pledges from Britain that never again will Australians be asked to fight in such circumstances—pledges which were reported to have been obtained.

Testimony by soldiers who fought in the Greek battles has now reached here in considerable volume. It serves to prove that the edge held by the Luftwaffe in the skies of Greece was decisive. "We felt like rats in holes and longed for only one fighter to come over and show the flag," said one officer of the Wellington regiment. Toward the end of the campaign the men hid from the bombers whenever they could.

Little Resistance Possible

While there has been overwhelming testimony that the dive bomber, as a weapon, proved more terrifying than dangerous, and that it inflicted few casualties upon front-line troops, officers of combat units warn against hasty conclusions that it is therefore ineffective.

The captain of one company which made a long retirement, with several determined stands, reveals that his unit lost only one man by dive-bombing. Nevertheless, he says, the effect of the assault of the Stukas upon ground forces unprotected by fighters was the same as the heavy artillery barrages of the World War. The defenders had to keep their heads down, and under cover of this protection the advance of the German forces became relatively easy.

Another feature of the Balkan campaign which emerges is the Nazi use of surprise. At one point German airborne troops, seeking to make a breach in antitank defenses among the mountains near Olympus, used a Greek-speaking Nazi to pass some patrols by giving the impression that they were Greek soldiers on the move.

At another point a batch of parachutists, landing near a key position, surrendered with such promptitude that suspicions were roused, and the defenders watched for another attack, which they soon found had developed in their rear.

Similar Uniforms

In one area Germans wearing new light-weight near-cotton uniforms, rather similar to those used by the British Imperial forces in the Libyan desert, were dropped by parachute. Whether the move was another ruse is not altogether clear, but it may be that the German High Command hoped to create confusion by the presence of men in uniforms similar to those worn by the New Zealanders who held the region.

But the New Zealanders had abandoned their tropical uniform for woolen battle dress on moving over amid the snow-clad mountains of Greece and the parachutists stood out like the British red coats in the first South African war. Some New Zealanders also claim that the Nazis wore Australian uniforms to clothe "guards" who were apparently marching German prisoners in the rear of the British lines. This ruse was also employed to divert attention from a Nazi attack on another flank.

But whatever the equipment situation in Greece and Crete, it is clear that the troops of both Antipodean countries are confident in their ability to stand up to Nazi soldiers of any type in future battle. They know, as their fathers found in the World War, that the German is not a good fighter at close quarters, and they gain a moral satisfaction from this fact which it is perhaps difficult to understand, for little fighting in either this war or the last has been of the hand-to-hand type. Before opposing forces come to grips one side or the other usually weakens.

Fire Power Put First

The Germans have trained their soldiers for the type of war which depends on fire power, not troubling overmuch about the role of the bayonet, it seems. And in Greece the Anzacs gave definite testimony to the wisdom of the Nazis in stepping up the fire power of the fighting man; there was an Antipodean race for any "tommy" gun seen to be without an owner.

One of the most revolutionary aspects of the Balkan blitz was the work of the German engineers. An accepted principle of military bridge building has always been that a river must first be crossed, and the bridge built afterward by men working from both sides of the stream. But in Greece the Germans used the technic of working from one side of the stream alone, "fighting their bridge over," as an army officer said, a method which proved able to clip time off the existing method, and which may be imitated by the British. Anzacs praise the work of the German engineers highly, though they talk contemptuously of the quality of the German infantry.

Such matters as these, and not the lesson of air power, were the real things learned in the battle of Greece and Crete. No British Empire officer needed the value of air power impressed on him. The Navy learned it in the Skagerrak at the time of the Nazi blitz against Norway, the British Expeditionary Force in France, the Anzacs in Libya.

In one important direction there has been modification of previous ideas. The parachutist has been rated as less dangerous than had been thought, the air-borne soldier as more dangerous. The parachutist, it is true, had a more limited field in Greece than in France and Belgium, but so did the air-borne units and the fact that they managed to fight their way through is held to be the really significant thing about the struggle in Crete.

Geography Is Blamed In Greece, Crete Fall

By the Associated Press

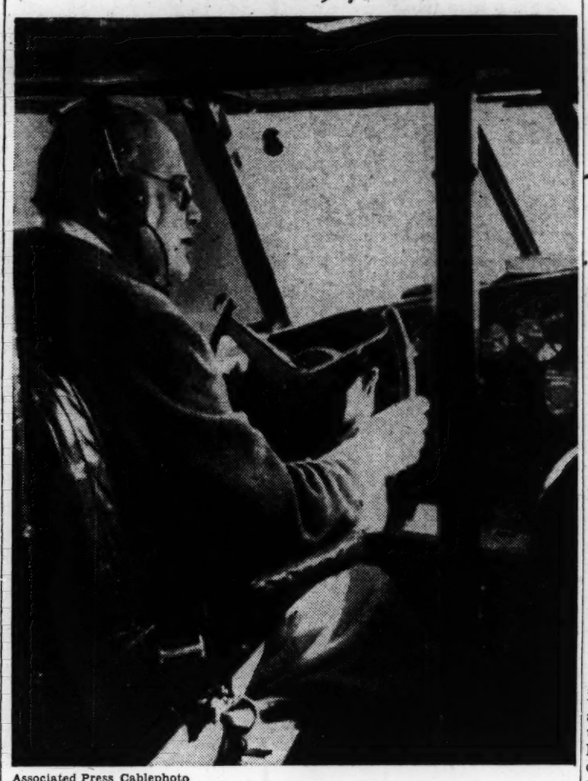
London, Jan. 20

Lord Trenchard, Chief of the British Air Forces in the First World War, presenting the Government view in the House of Lords today, declared that geography was the chief factor contributing to the lack of British fighting-plane strength which would have been necessary to repel the air invasions of airdromes in Greece and Crete.

"Herr Hitler had the whole of the Luftwaffe to draw on," he said. "We could only draw from our existing reserve in North Africa. Local defense of these airdromes had no bearing on our defeat.

"As to Malaya," he said, "airdromes there were all evacuated in the face of superior enemy ground forces."

Churchill, Pilot



Associated Press Cablephoto

British Prime Minister Over Atlantic

Great Britain's war leader is a pilot in more ways than one. The man who is piloting the British Empire's ship of state through a storm tossed world is capable of taking his place at the controls of an airplane when the occasion demands. Mr. Churchill is shown here piloting the big flying boat in which he returned to England after his visit to the United States. The British Prime Minister is reported to have banked the plane through two sweeping turns after getting the feel of the controls.

Canada Prepares for Huge War Debt

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A huge new war debt is being contracted by Canada. It is being added to the World War debt which is still outstanding, yet the new debt is being carried without strain. Moreover, even if the war lasts several more years, the present growth of the debt is unlikely to threaten Canada's financial stability.

These are facts which the Dominion Government is attempting to bring to the attention of every Canadian citizen as it prepared to float a new public loan.

An analysis of the debt situation now facing Canada has lately been completed by experts of the authoritative Bank of Nova Scotia. It points out that the Government is borrowing about $1,500,000,000 a year, and should the war last five years more the war debt would be over $7,000,000,000. Against that it is suggested that Britain might settle to the extent of perhaps $1,000,000,000 for war purchases here, now being loaned at the rate of nearly $1,000,000,000 a year. This would leave a net war debt of $6,000,000,000, or a total national debt of $9,000,000,000, where it stood at $3,600,000,000 in 1939.

Lower Interest Rates

At first glance this is a staggering increase for a nation of Canada's size, but there are two factors to be noted. First, the war may not last five more years. Second, the cost of maintaining the debt is much less per dollar borrowed than it used to be. In the first World War Canada paid about 5 per cent interest on its borrowings. Now it is paying 3 per cent.

Assuming a national debt of $9,000,000,000 at the war's end, interest charges would be $285,000,000 a year instead of $120,000,000 before the war, an addition of $165,000,000 a year to the Federal budget for the purposes of this war. If the national income is maintained at its present level the new debt will require 4¼ per cent of it for interest as against 3 per cent of the smaller national income before this war.

These are only approximations, for no one can know how long the war will last or its cost. But a five-year war is considered to be a liberal reckoning and the figures cited, however inaccurate in detail, do demonstrate the central fact that the new debt is well within Canada's power to maintain.

It is entirely an internal debt, owed by Canadians to Canadians. Instead of increasing its external debt, as it had been doing up to recent times, Canada has decreased its external debt in this war by the repatriation of British securities and by its refusal to seek any loans in its old money market, the United States.

Revenue and Borrowing

In round figures Canada is now spending altogether about $2,800,000,000 a year through its Federal Government, of which $1,450,000,000 goes to support the Canadian war effort, $900,000,000 in loans to Britain, and $470,000,000 in ordinary expenditures. As against this expenditure of $2,800,000,000 the Government is now collecting revenues running between $1,400,000,000 and $1,500,000,000. It must borrow in the current fiscal year, ending March 31, about $1,400,000,000. In other words, about half the cost of government is coming out of revenue, the rest out of borrowings from actual savings—none from inflationary bank borrowings such as were largely used to finance the first World War in this country.

The war cost is going up steadily, but so are revenues out of a growing national income, which now runs to about $6,000,000,000 a year. The Government undoubtedly hopes to maintain the present ratio of revenue to borrowing — a 50-50 basis, but total borrowings, like total revenues, may continue to rise. At the end of five more years of war the nation's debt might be well over $9,000,000,000, it is pointed out. But if the war ended in two or three years it would be far below this figure. Either way, the Government has no doubt about its ability to pay the interest.

During the worst of the last depression Canada witnessed a passing and unimportant movement for debt repudiation. Some municipalities were forced into partial default, but only one Province, Alberta, under a Social Credit government, reduced its interest payments without the agreement of the bondholders. The idea never spread to other Provinces and at this time Alberta is trying to reach an agreement with its bondholders to repair the default by some sort of compromise.

"Monetary Magic" Barred

Canada has rejected not only default but all forms of "monetary magic." Social Credit has been the most notable movement for reform of the economic system through the single medium of money, and Social Credit has never been an important force in Canadian affairs.

The Alberta Government no longer attempts to institute the system which it advocates in theory and Social Credit is of no significance in any other Province. It is held significant that the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, the Socialist Party of Canada and the chief power on the Left, has always repudiated monetary reform as an economic solution and regarded it as containing the seeds of fascism.

The present war greatly strengthens the determination of Canada to maintain its public debt without direct default or the indirect default of inflation. Nearly every Canadian citizen has bought a share of the debt through the Government's loans, through the purchase of monthly war saving certificates and, in the case of children, through the purchase of war saving stamps.

When the war is over there will hardly be a family in the nation which has no direct stake in the sanctity of the Government's bond. Any man or movement which seeks after the war to promote repudiation will have to persuade the whole Canadian people that they should reduce their own savings. Undoubtedly the result of the Government's program of war borrowing will be to increase the natural conservatism of Canada in questions of public finance.

An important aspect of the debt problem now emerging is the final disposition of Canada's loans to Britain. Canada is sending nearly a billion dollars' worth of goods a year to Britain and accumulating in return sterling balances in London. Few Canadians expect this country ever to realize these balances and most Canadians are proud that they are loaning Britain about a sixth of the national income (apart from Canada's own war effort) without discussing any method of repayment.

Now a strong movement is developing in favor of canceling the British debt outright. This course has been urged in important newspapers both Liberal and Conservative. They feel that the debt can never be paid anyway, that Canada is glad to contribute this money—or rather these goods—to a joint war effort and that the gesture of willing cancellation would be heartening to the British people at this time.

Free Poland Answers Nazis With Secret Universities

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hundreds of thousands of Polish students are today attending secret schools and learning from literature printed in underground publishing houses in occupied Poland.

Patterning underground learning after methods used during the century and a half when Poland was partitioned and the tongue forbidden, patriotic professors and teachers have organized what is referred to as "traveling" or "wandering" universities.

Regular high school and university courses are taught, and preparations are made for examinations which are held at regular intervals as in normal school practice.

4,000 to 5,000 Books Banned

This is free Poland's answer to the intense and thorough efforts of the Nazis to wipe out everything that would preserve Polish culture and literature.

After the fall of Poland a German commission was appointed by the administrators of the conquered territory to censor all reading matter in bookstores, libraries, and publishing houses. As a result, no real Polish press exists, nor are there any Polish publishing houses. Earlier publications and books have been withdrawn and destroyed.

The list of prohibited books covers 49 pages and includes the names of about 1,500 Polish authors. The number of books banned is between 4,000 and 5,000, since most of the authors listed had several books to their credit and the words "all works" opposite their names accounts for the various items. Kraszewski, the Polish Walter Scott, wrote 33, out of 80 or more, that the Germans condemn. Zeromski, one of the most popular of modern writers, often called the Polish Dostoevsky, was the author of 24 ordered withdrawn.

Nothing in the way of print has escaped the German censor. History, literature, sociology, economics, philosophy, politics, natural science, geography, statistics, tourist literature, juvenile literature, art—everything. About 30 Polish historians are on the list, regardless of what school of writing they followed. Popular writers on historical themes have had a large audience in Poland. Hence, their books have been zealously sought out and confiscated. All biographies of Poles were taken.

Records of Culture Gone

All the histories of Polish culture and civilization and art have been destroyed. The monumental "History of Polish Culture" by the famous Alexander Brückner, who for half a century was head of the Slavonic department in the University of Berlin, one of the most highly respected scholars of all time, and whose passing occurred just before the outbreak of the present war: "The Culture of Early Poland" a group of Polish professors; Bystron's recent addition to the same field but rather from the point of view of the people than from that of the upper classes; the Lozinski "History of Poland in Early Centuries," a book known and loved by all Poles and a text in the schools. All of these are forbidden volumes. Even the books concerned only with the trend of Polish cultural development were banned, no matter how insignificant or little known.

Historical romances were diligently sought out. Works by Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis?" and the well-known "Trilogy," Reymont, whose "peasants" won him the Nobel Prize, are banned. Poets have fared no better. From Kochanowski of the 16th century to contributors to newspapers of the days before the war their names are on the list of the condemned.

Geography books are banned as is all descriptive and statistical literature. This discloses a careful plan of destroying everything that might show the development and progress of Poland during its 20 years of freedom. This includes all writing that dealt with the military life of the Poles through history and with the restoration, everything that told about the famous legions of the first World War, everything that discussed or told the story of resistance to Russian oppression after the 18th century partitions, of insurrections and conspiracies.

Australians Destroy 10 Tanks, Block Malayan Flank Attack

WITH THE AUSTRALIAN FORCES IN MALAYA, Jan. 19 (Delayed) (Australian Associated Press to AP)—Australian troops operating in the Muar River area 90 miles above Singapore destroyed 10 Japanese tanks in one brief engagement yesterday and, after being trapped by infiltration movements of the enemy, held out against superior numbers until rescue forces arrived.

The action described as "a triumph for antitank gunners," was termed one of the most vital battles of the Malayan campaign.

Seeking to cut off the Australian troops from the main road running into the area, the Japanese effected a coastal landing in some strength and succeeded in getting tanks ashore.

Contact was first made with the invaders by infantry at dusk Jan. 17, and then artillery fire was used to immobilize them until dawn. With the first rays of daylight, enemy tanks were observed coming down the road and antitank guns were placed in a position dominating the roadway.

Sergeant Withholds Fire

The sergeant in charge of the gun on the right held his fire until the first of the six tanks was only 30 yards away.

The first tank burst into flames following a direct hit and the others, piling up behind it, were knocked off one after the other, being unable to turn and escape the direct line of fire.

It was found impossible to bring a gun to bear on the last of the six so a gunner raced up to it, pitching hand grenades and immobilizing it.

Meanwhile, another antitank gun destroyed four more tanks which had come up some distance behind the original six, boosting the bag to 10. Artillery then began shelling the road, making it impossible for the Japanese to move up any transports or infantry.

However, enemy troops began filtering through the rubber groves, and soon the whole area was infested by snipers lodged in trees. A few hours later it was realized that the antitank crews and their supporting infantry were almost surrounded.

Trees Block Rescuers

About a mile to the rear the Japanese felled two trees, blocking the road and preventing Australian Bren gun carrier reinforcements from advancing.

The siege lasted the greater part of the day, but there was little hand-to-hand fighting, the enemy keeping well out of sight in the rubber groves or sniping from tree tops.

Finally the roar of Bren gun carriers told the besieged troops that reinforcements had forced their way forward to relieve them. Behind the carriers came fresh infantry, sweeping through the rubber groves and mopping up stray Japanese troops who discovered too late that their plan had backfired.

The artillery was credited with doing marvelous work throughout these operations and was alone responsible for blocking a Japanese flanking attack—the first attack of this nature to have been turned back in this campaign.

Defense of Indies Held Possible If Singapore Falls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 — Even if Singapore should fall, the Netherlands East Indies can be held as a bar to Japan's ambitions south and west if sufficient fighters, bombers, and submarines are poured into the South Pacific, in the opinion of Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, Lieutenant Governor of the Dutch Islands.

Dr. van Mook, who is representing the Netherlands in Washington conferences, where the strategy for stopping the Japanese drive is being planned, declared at an interview and an address before the Institute for Pacific Relations here yesterday, that he was less pessimistic than when he came to the United States two weeks ago.

Arriving in New York yesterday from Ottawa, where he had conferred with Princess Juliana, heir to the Netherlands throne, and Canadian officials, Dr. van Mook will rejoin the Washington conferences this week.

Java and Sumatra

Java and Sumatra would become the central points of defense against the Japanese in the event of the fall of Singapore, according to Dr. van Mook, who led the Indies negotiations with Tokyo before the outbreak of war when Japan was told it could not have a greater share of the Indies oil exports.

Stressing the importance of holding the Indies, he reiterated again and again that great increases in Allied air and submarine power was necessary to smash Japan's long lines of communications in its march southward.

"The main task is to keep the Japanese from penetrating south of the equator and make it impossible for them to consolidate their positions," he said. "This can be done mainly by air power. What we need most is bombers and fighters. We also need submarines to make it difficult, if not impossible, for the Japanese to bring their transports across the seas."

Singapore's Value

Dr. van Mook held that Singapore already had been lost as a usable naval base, but added that if the Japanese could be kept from occupying the stronghold, it could be useful as a future "point of departure" for an Allied counter-offensive coinciding with a drive from Burma.

"If Singapore falls, the Japanese will have a base that will serve as a jumping-off place to Sumatra and other points in the Netherlands East Indies," he added. "This would not be fatal but it would be very serious. Java and Sumatra would become the central points of defense. They must be held at all costs.

"The Indies are a wall between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Once it is lost to the enemy, Japan will be able to close the Burma Road finally and to threaten the communications with the Middle East and Russia through the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. As a bridge, once the enemies hold it, it will mean the isolation of Australia and the loss of the best base for a counterattack on Japan."

U. S. Troops Reach Britain With Canadian Air Force

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Jan. 20 (AP)—The arrival in Britain of 100 United States soldiers in American uniforms was announced here today.

Small numbers of United States soldiers in uniform, bound for Britain as observers, had sailed in previous Canadian troop convoys.

A BRITISH PORT, Jan. 20 (AP)—Hundreds of Canadian airmen, one of the largest contingents to reach Britain since the start of the war, disembarked here today from a convoy which also brought further reinforcements for Canadian troops in England.

It was the first troop convoy to arrive from Canada this year.

Aboard its big vessels were pilots and navigators as well as ground crews, wireless operators and mechanics for the Air Force and foresters, mechanics, ordnance, infantry, artillery and service corps men for the ground forces.

There also were more men for the Free Czech Army and one Norwegian nurse.

Naval vessels escorted them across the ocean and left them only at the entrance to this harbor, teeming with wartime shipping.

The fliers and soldiers were dispersed among reception centers in Southern England where they will spend a short time becoming acclimated before being posted to army units and air squadrons throughout Britain.

Some bomber pilots will complete their training at operational training units.

Aid for China Urged

MELBOURNE, Jan. 20 (AP) — Prime Minister John Curtin expressed hope today that China's representations, "added to our own, will result in the British Government becoming aware of the intense gravity of the Pacific situation."

Commenting on a statement by Sun Fo—son of Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic—that China might make a separate peace with Japan if the Allies did not take a more positive line, Mr. Curtin said:

"If China sued for a separate peace it would completely end our chances of Russian participation in the Pacific."

Meanwhile, a long-range program for production of war supplies to meet the needs not only of Australia but of its allies was laid before the Commonwealth War Cabinet today.

Ceiling on Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 — The Australian Radio today quoted Labor Minister Edward John Ward as saying that the man power resources of Australia were part of a far wider plan for concentration of the whole resources of the nation in a unified war effort. Recorded at the CBS short wave listening station, the broadcast quoted the Labor Minister as continuing:

"'My own opinion is that very soon the Government, in carrying out the policy of diverting everything to the winning of the war, will be obliged to take over completely many of the basic industries.

'Dilatory' in War

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Sir Earle Page, Special Minister from Australia to London, said today that "abundant reserves in men and material unorganized and unexploited emphasizes how dilatory we have been" in girding for war.

Speaking at a meeting of the Royal Empire Society, Mr. Page said that Australia planned to put five out of every six fit men between the ages of 18 and 45 in either fighting services or munitions work in the next few months.

Canada Eyes Communists

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Certain amendments to the Defense of Canada Regulations will be published within a few days to cover the Japanese situation in British Columbia, Louis St. Laurent, Minister of Justice, told newsmen.

These changes will legalize the proposed removal of enemy nationals from "protected areas" in the coastal district and their voluntary enlistment on work projects outside these areas.

The Justice Minister said that despite Russia's part in the war the Communist Party in this country has been pursuing "its original objectives." The Canadian Government's attitude toward the Party, therefore, remains unchanged. It is considered an illegal organization, as its policies are regarded as subverisve. Directions from Communist leaders had advised Communist workers among Canadian troops to complain against "Fascist-minded careerist officers."

Mr. St. Laurent further explained that no internments were made in this country except on the recommendation of an interdepartmental committee on which neither the Department of Justice nor the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was represented.

The committee was composed of two members of the Department of Labor and an official of the Department of External Affairs. Two tribunals of three members each hear appeals from internees. One has as its chairman former Judge Daniel O'Connell of York County, Ontario, and the other Judge Charles Cameron of Belleville, Ontario. Since these bodies have been operating, no recommendations for the release of internees have been refused. In a few cases, information has to be withheld from tribunals when it comes from the secret service of other governments. In all, 1,114 persons have been arrested in Canada for subversive activities. Of these, 408 subsequently were released.

Vichy and Britain To Swap Captives

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Jan. 20 (AP)—Fourteen British hostages, held at Vals-les-Bains for three months, will be exchanged for six pro-Vichy Frenchmen freed in Syria, the Secretariat of Information announced today.

Among the Englishmen held at Vals-les-Bains, was John Amery, son of L. S. Amery, British Secretary for India.

Prince Edward Island Blacked-Out in Test

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Jan. 20 (AP)—All Prince Edward Island was blacked out last night in the first such practice in the history of the Island and the first total blackout of any Canadian Province. Few reports were received from towns and villages, but in Charlottetown officials said the trial was "very successful."

Canadians Place Pulpwood Exports On Permit List

OTTAWA, Jan. 20 (AP)—As a result of serious local shortages in Canada, certain pulpwood products have been placed on the list of articles for which an export permit must be obtained before they are shipped from Canada, Trade Minister J. A. MacKinnon announced.

But, said Mr. MacKinnon, the intention is to avoid "any undue dislocation" of normal supplies of pulpwood both for Canadian and United States mills.

After Feb. 1, permits will be required covering all shipments from Canada of pulpwood of spruce, balsam, hemlock, jackpine or poplar, either in the form of cordwood or logs.

"It has become necessary to place pulpwood under export control owing to the increased demand both in Canada and the United States which has resulted in an apparent shortage of this material," the Minister said in a statement.

Canadian Cabinet In Long Meeting

OTTAWA, Jan. 20 (AP)—A session of the Cabinet under Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King—the longest meeting in recent months—ended early today.

The Ministers met yesterday afternoon, recessed for dinner and then sat for almost five hours at night.

The length of the session was taken as an indication that matters of great importance were under discussion, but there was no official indication what problems were considered.

No statement was issued. A new session of Parliament is to open Thursday.

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SEBRING-FLORIDA

Auto Trade's 'Conversion' Seen More Real Than Apparent

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Misconceptions regarding the "conversion" of the automobile industry to war production have received enlightenment in a current official statement by the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

The news accounts of the Truman Committee report, by diverting the emphasis to the contention that the automobile industry has not been "converted" to war production, have obscured the real job being accomplished, the A. M. A. statement says.

Prior to the recent announcements multiplying military orders, the A. M. A. statement says, the industry was scheduled to deliver $2,250,000,000 of military goods within the calendar year of 1942. That figure exceeds the value of all the passenger cars produced in 1940; it exceeds the value of all the vehicles produced by the industry in 1939, or 1938, or any year of that decade except 1937.

This 1942 production figure represents a year's work by 750,000 workers, at least half of whom are not in automobile plants, but in the thousands of establishments all over the country to which large parts of the work are sub-contracted.

The 1941 war work of the automobile industry is already proving its importance. The early assignments from the armed services to this industry were designed to set up mass production capacity for more airplane engines, tanks, machine guns, marine engines, ammunition and war materials of many kinds than could possibly be obtained by any other method. This capacity is so vital, the A. M. A. says, that it overshadows completely the very substantial initial deliveries that were made.

In fact, it is by means of special machines set up in large plants to get maximum production for the man hours expended that the automobile industry has adapted its 20-year knowledge of mass production for the rapid manufacture of defense orders.

"Conversion" for the most part in the industry has consisted in retraining automobile labor to other defense projects. For the most part the automobile factories themselves have not been converted but rather have done their expansion outside by means of new plants or by older and separate reconverted plants.

Sperry Winner Named

The Lawrence Sperry award for a notable contribution made by a young man to the aeronautical sciences will be presented to Ernest G. Stout of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, San Diego, Calif., by the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences on Jan. 27. The presentation will be made at the Institute's tenth anniversary honors night dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

Mr. Stout is a graduate of New York University and is now engineer in charge of aerodynamics and flight testing at Consolidated. He receives the Sperry award for 1941, including an honorarium of $250 with the citation "for his contributions to the experimental determination of the hydrodynamic stability of model flying boats and seaplanes." His research on small test models has been a considerable aid to engineers in designing today's large naval and commercial flying boats so that their performance at landing and take-off is accurately known before the completed aircraft is test flown.

A native of Moran, Kan., Mr. Stout was graduated from Western High School, Washington, D. C. In 1931 he received the Perry Collins McDonough scholarship for four years at the Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics of New York University. Mr. Stout was an aerodynamic engineer with the Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, Md., from 1935 to 1936 when he joined the staff of Consolidated for work on aerodynamic and hydrodynamic problems. In 1939 he was awarded a nonresident degree of aeronautical engineering from New York University for his thesis on "Charts for the Determination of Seaplane Performance."

U. S. Planes Superior

Col. John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc., when asked for comment on the report of the Senate Defense Committee, made this statement:

"In order that some of the assertions in the report may not be misunderstood by the public, I want to point out that the only yardstick by which the merit of military aircraft can be judged is performance in actual combat. In every theater of the war to date, our American designed and built warplanes, including pursuits and bombers, have shown marked superiority on every occasion in combat with enemy planes and in other actions against enemy forces on land and sea. There has been no exception to that rule. Our Curtiss Tomahawk and Kittyhawk standard pursuits, the Brewster Buffalos and Grumman fighters—as well as the Bell Airacobra which the report credits with fine performance — have outfought the Germans and the Japanese in every war zone. The Lockheed Lightning, the North American Mustang and the Republic Thunderbolt are other pursuits which we know are vastly superior to similar types which the enemy is trying to produce. Official reports from all fronts almost daily offer convincing evidence that our pursuit planes as well as our bombers are doing a better job than those of the Axis.

Atlanta Man's Invention Provides 'Invisible Illumination' for Blackouts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 20—An ingenious device known as a "blackout light," designed to give enough illumination to permit orderly movement during periods of emergency blackouts without being visible to enemy airmen, has been invented by W. S. Cottongim, an Atlanta manufacturing executive.

Lighting engineers have been closely watching tests with three of the lights at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary—a place where blackouts would present an unusually difficult problem. They say the invention holds much promise for relieving conditions caused by enforced periods of darkness in industrial plants and homes, and as directional finders on city streets.

When the United States entered the war, and news papers began to publish instructions to be followed in case of blackouts, Mr. Cottongim began seriously experimenting with with a self-illuminating light that would give enough light to make objects indoors distinguishable without being visible from the outside, or from the air. After devoting 30 days in the laboratories of his manufacturing plant, he found the answer to his search, the inventor revealed in an interview.

In reality the "blackout light" is not a light at all, but a soft glow achieved by treating a cloth background with a secret self-illuminating phosphorus paint and fitting it into a light reflector. This phosphorus mixture is activiated by small special electric bulbs. These bulbs will burn for more than 1,000 hours, according to Mr. Cottongim, while the background can be activated again and again and still retain its efficiency.

While these small bulbs go out like other lights when the current goes off, the secretly treated phosphorus background remains luminous for a period of from 10 to 12 hours. A six by 18-inch "blackout light" will give off enough glow to make objects in an ordinary room distinguishable, without being visible from the outside.

The light can be made in the shape of arrows and placed along the street to point the direction to air-raid shelters, or placed in industrial plants to point the way to exits or fire escapes. If used on the outside, without being seen from the air they will give enough light to guide those within 100 feet or so, declares Mr. Cottongim. The "blackout light" can also be made in the form of words.

Pan American Airways Hires Women Mechanics

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Forty young women have been hired by Pan American Airways for maintenance work on its giant clippers, releasing skilled men workers for other tasks.

The women, first ever permitted by the air line to do maintenance work, are employed chiefly in the fabric and equipment shops. Among their tasks are painting luminous dials and cleaning spark plugs of the big 1,600-horsepower motors.

An exception is Vera M. D. Covell, licensed pilot and radio telephone operator. She works in the flight operations office and gives landing directions to clippers approaching the field.

Mother Goose Makes Four

Why Children Like the Zephyrs

It is a custom on the Burlington Zephyrs to present juvenile travelers with a copy of Burlington's Streamlined Mother Goose Rhymes and a set of crayons with which to color the modernized Mother Goose illustrations. Photo shows Zephyr hostess, Miss Ruth Brandl, starting little Mary Gray on an hour or two of real fun.

Modernized Nursery Rhymes Make Hit on Burlington Line

Along the Rails

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Remember the nursery rhyme that starts off:

"Jack Spratt could eat no fat,
His wife could eat no lean . . ."

And another one which begins:

"Mary, Mary, quite contrary . . ."?

Well, just as the Burlington Line has streamlined its trains so has it streamlined those old nursery rhymes. For the children, of course. These new versions have been put in book form and placed on the Burlington Zephyrs. Reports are filtering in that parents are having as much fun with them as their youngsters.

Here's what Burlington says about Jack Spratt:

"Jack Spratt can eat no fat,
His Wife can eat no lean,
But Zephyr's food's so doggone good
They forget what calories mean."

And "Mary, Mary, quite contrary":

"Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
Give up your one hoss shay
You'll have a smile for ev'ry mile
When you go the Zephyr way."

These modernized Mother Goose Rhymes have been illustrated by John Averill, cartoonist. All of the old familiar characters hop and skip through the pages, accompanied by Zephyrized jingles. Jack Spratt and his wife, for example, are shown doing justice to a big meal. Mary, Mary, quite contrary is shown with a frown on her face, bumping along in a horse-drawn shay.

Another feature of the booklet is that it comes ready for coloring and when presented to child patrons, there is a set of crayons supplied.

Reservation Policy

Because of the demand on the railroads to carry military and government traffic, most of the major lines have put into effect a rule to govern reservations made by vacation travelers. Reservations now only will be held to within 24 hours of train departure. In addition, a railroad ticket must be presented at the time a Pullman ticket is purchased or coach accommodations taken up. The Seaboard, one of the first railroads to adopt the new policy, says the old plan of observing the 15-day "name reservations limit," and on which no payment was made in advance, has been abandoned. The requirement that purchasers must present railroad tickets is intended to prevent the purchasing of space in excess of actual needs and will avoid instances where several reservations have been made for the same patron on a number of different days.

Space "Blue-Printed"

It is no longer only apartment-houses, hotels, and steamships which are "blue-printed and made available to prospective patrons in diagram form. Streamlined trains, and the individual cars comprising them, now are shown in complete detail, with floor plans of each type of car, in a leaflet prepared and available at offices of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Not only are the car interiors shown in the form of a diagram, but each type of space is illustrated by a cut as well, so that the prospective traveler on the Great Overland Route may see in advance precisely where his space is and what his room or berth looks like.

Personalized Service

The Southern Railway System offers "personalized service" to its patrons using the famous streamliners The Tennessean and the Southerner. Running on daily fast schedules these de luxe trains carry a hostess and a train passenger representative in addition to the regular crew.

New Streamliners

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company last week inaugurated a new $3,500,000 fleet of streamlined trains connecting Chicago and many points in Wisconsin and upper Michigan. The new "400" fleet have names appropriate to the territory each streamliner serves. A saving of as much as five hours and 20 minutes over existing schedules to certain points will be made through the operation of these trains.

Train Puffs

Union Pacific announced that all trips to Boulder Dam have been discontinued until after the war . . . Florida East Coast Railroad announces that during five winter months last year the Champion (from New York, via the Atlantic Coast Line) averaged 362 passengers a trip and earned $5.34 a train mile . . . Longest Pullman sleeping-car run from an eastern city, both in mileage and in transit time, is the through car between New York and Shreveport, La. . . . The United States has 233,670 miles of railway line with Texas leading the country with 16,356 miles and the District of Columbia with only 35 miles.

Highest Arizona Court Demands Flag Salute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Parents who instruct their children not to salute the American flag are contributing to the delinquency of minors.

The Arizona Supreme Court so ruled in the case of E. V. Davis and his wife, Naomi, members of a religious sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses.

Admitting that they had forbidden their small son and daughter not to participate in salute exercises at the public school where they were pupils, Mr. and Mrs. Davis pleaded that their religious belief prohibited obeisance to the flag.

In a unanimous Supreme Court opinion, Chief Justice Alfred C. Lockwood wrote:

"The vast majority of our people believe, and we think correctly so, that the salute to the flag which typifies our country and the principles upon which it was founded, is a wise and reasonable patriotic exercise, that it is in the interest of the welfare of the children of the country that they participate in this simple exercise."

Mr. and Mrs. Davis must now stand trial in Superior Court.

A-Pedaling He Would Go —Auburn Mayor Gets Bike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 20—Citizens of near-by Auburn will soon see a dignified cyclist ride up to their City Hall every week-day morning and trundle his bicycle into the front corridor. The cyclist will be Mayor Carl R. Brister, who also acts as head of the City's Defense Council.

Mayor Brister announced that he has purchased a bicycle for use not only in riding to and from work, but also for use on official errands. Although probably eligible as defense council chieftain to receive a ration card for new automobile tires when his old ones wear out, the Mayor is out to set an example by leaving his motor car at home.

Radio Shifts to War Basis Without Breaking Its Stride

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In the short time of six months the radiocasting industry, fairly self-sufficient heretofore, has undergone a startling changeover without so much as batting an eyelash. Veterans of the industry would have shaken their heads had anyone suggested a few years ago the changes which have taken place since.

For mark—the radiocasters have been thrown off the air summarily, have had some of their foreign contacts cut off through conquest or censorship, have lost thousands of key personnel and have adopted complete defense and censorship regulations. Yet there is hardly a listener who could say that there has been anything noticeably queer about the radio during that period.

The nation, however, has gradually built up its technique of living in a war, so that the radio job of keeping the public notified has been simplified. Few listeners, for example, are likely to take offense at frequent pleas to buy defense bonds or to resent seriously the several programs inspired by governmental agencies.

Signal Warns Stations

One of the networks, Columbia, has developed an adroit system for notifying member stations about special news bulletins without annoying listeners. Perhaps many like your correspondent have heard these signals and wondered about them. The system is as follows:

About five minutes before the end of a program a special tone signal is added to the program, unobtrusive so that it will not distract. Three short dashes mean that special news will be read at the end of the program. Five dashes mean the news is especially important.

If a long tone signal is heard, technicians in stations on the network all over the country know that an urgent announcement will be made at once. Ten seconds after the long tone the program is cut and the news is put on the air.

The idea of a supernetwork of all networks has been considered. In the industry it is felt that this would amount to an attempt to coerce listeners and would fail to attract a maximum audience. Radiocasters maintain, with a great deal of logic, that it is the diversity of radio that makes it attractive to listeners.

Orders to Reporters

Since the United States entered the war, news directors of both the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System have issued orders to newsmen in their organizations on general policies regarding war coverage.

A. A. Schechter, of NBC, told his staff not to assume that what is suitable for newspapers is suitable for the air. He reminded his staff that news from a radio station may be heard outside the continental limits of a nation whereas telephone, cable, radiogram, and mail may be censored and controlled at the origination point or at our borders.

Paul White, of CBS, said that in wartime it is more important than ever that Americans continue to be the best informed people in the world. This is vital, he said, in order that "military and civilian morale may be kept at the highest possible level so we may win the war and win it as quickly as possible" and "that the nation may be kept keenly conscious of why we are fighting this war, to the end that we may also win the peace. Our news operation in wartime is not essentially different from what it is in peacetime. We simply have to apply the same judgments and the same skills to new problems. We must never allow competition among broadcasters or between a broadcaster and other media of public information to betray us into recklessness or irresponsibility."

Without hesitation radiocasters, at Army request on the Pacific Coast, threw out programs originating from the sidewalk or testimonials or request features of other programs. This was to prevent transmission of possible secret information.

Another phase of wartime will be welcomed by radio, and that is nationwide daylight-saving time. For years the switchover from one time to the other has caused a program tangle in network headquarters. This may be eliminated "for the duration."

Midwinter Garden Work and Plans

To the uninitiated, it may seem that gardeners rest during these winter months; but we gardeners know better! In fact some of us consider these among the most important of any in the 12; for it is the season of making ready, and on plans made now, success or failure may depend in the months to come.

Important in our preparatory plans is the reading of those garden books for which we don't have time at any other season. The blaze of an open fire, a comfortable chair, a worth-while book—what more could any gardener ask? Then, speaking of the garden literature, there are the gay new catalogues which are beginning to arrive. How eagerly is the first one welcomed! And do you avail yourself of the Government and state bulletins which are yours for the asking? They contain much valuable information on such subjects as soils, vegetable and flower growing, fruits, etc.

At this time of year do you keep a pencil and notebook always within reach for jotting down, as they come to mind, those changes and improvements you are going to make next season? On these white winter days it is often possible to study our gardens from the window where some of those changes are best observed at this time — especially structural and planting changes, for minus leaves the shape and outline of tree and shrub stand out clearly. We see where drastic pruning is needed to bring certain shrubs into line and improve their contour if they have been allowed to sprawl or grow scraggly. Perhaps, in some cases, it will be decided to replace a specimen here and there with something more desirable; and a note is made to consult the catalogues with this in mind.

Order Seeds Early

Of course we know that now is the ideal time to compile our seed and plant orders, even though they may be subject to later changes. Anent the ordering of seeds, it will be wise this year to order early if you would avoid disappointment, since the seedsmen say that there is a shortage of many varieties, due to poor growing conditions last season and lack of imports. If you can't get your list into final shape early enough, send in a preliminary order for those seeds which will have to be started sooner than others in flats or under glass—such as pansies, petunias, annual larkspur, snapdragon, etc. Most of you are probably making larger gardens this year as part of national defense plans so your order for vegetable seeds will be larger than usual. And do resolve to try some of the novelties, both flowers and vegetables. You will find them listed in the front of the catalogues.

What can be done outdoors now? Well, pruning, for one thing. On mild days you can prune almost everything except the early flowering shrubs. The list includes hardy vines, also fruit and shade trees. When pruning the latter, paint the cuts on inch or more in diameter with asphalt paint. Do not prune grapevines unless the thermometer registers above 40 degrees. Remove black knot from plum and cherry trees; you can see it better now than later. Also be on the watch for tent caterpillar eggs and gypsy moth egg masses which should be painted with creosote.

This is an excellent time to apply a dormant spray of oil-sulphur, since a much stronger solution can be used while the trees are wholly dormant. This is for control of scale insects which infest some shrubs (notably lilacs) and fruit trees. Do not apply, however, unless temperature is above freezing.

Forcing Flowering Shrubs

January is a good time to go over the gladiolus and dahlia bulbs, discarding any which you find shriveled or mildewed; and it might be well to sprinkle a few napthalene flakes on the former to discourage any lurking thrips. While we're in the cellar, may I ask if you are storing all your wood ashes here in metal containers? With plans for enlarged garden areas next season, every bit of fertilizer must be salvaged; and wood ashes are a valuable source of potash.

About this time we begin to grow impatient and start to rush the season by bringing in branches of flowering shrubs for forcing. There is a thrill in seeing a string of golden Forsythia bells in the living room a month or so ahead of schedule. Try also azalea, cherry, plum and apple. When first cut, place in a deep container filled with water and keep in a cool place until ready to bring into heated rooms and sunlight. I place mine in large glass jars and find that I get much quicker results, since the sun's heat reaches the full length of the branches.

Ethel M. Eaton

A Tuesday Feature

Free Mail Postage Set at $49,020,190

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Both postal revenues and expenditures reached all-time highs in the last fiscal year, which resulted in a deficit of $24,117,812, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker reported to Congress yesterday.

Revenues totaled $812,827,735 for the year ended last June 30, compared with the previous high of $766,948,626 in the preceding year. Expenditures amounted to $836,945,548, Mr. Walker said.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, Mr. Walker estimated revenues at $860,000,000 and expenditures at $878,000,000.

In the last fiscal year, Government agencies mailed free 1.123,-563,721 pieces of mail on which the postage would have amounted to $49,020,190.

Members of Congress franked 30,920,380 pieces of mail. Postage on this would have amounted to $926,686.

Grand Coulee Power Sells Low, Cuts Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND COULEE, Wash.—The world's largest hydro-electric power project brought the nation's lowest power rate to the town of Grand Coulee this month soon after the start of municipal power distribution of power generated at Grand Coulee Dam, and at the same time made an over-all reduction of 25 per cent in retail electric rates.

Grand Coulee purchases its power through a contract with the Bonneville Power Administration at the at-site rate of $14.50 per kilowatt per year—the lowest power rate in the United States.

In addition to the 25 per cent cut in all retail electric rates, a 27 per cent cut was made in residential rates. Residential rates list as a minimum a monthly bill of $1 ranging from three cents for the first 50 kilowatt hours to .75 of a cent for more than 1,200 k. w. h.

Commercial retail rates adopted by Grand Coulee range from three cents a kilowatt hour for the first 150 k. w. h. to .3 of a cent for all power in excess of 100,000 k. w. h.

Only Four Colors Listed For Women's Hosiery

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Only four colors are listed for women's hosiery in the spring plan of the Textile Color Card Association, compared with nine last year.

Use of the colors is not mandatory, the Association said. They are blushblond, a skin tone; sunnitan, a golden hue; amberspice, a burnt shade, and townmist, a neutral beige.

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Greek Actress in 'Hedda Gabler'—Midweek Prospects on the Radio

Mme. Paxinou Plays in English For the First Time in America

By L. A. Sloper

"Hedda Gabler" was the vehicle chosen by Katina Paxinou, eminent Greek actress, for her American debut in the English language, which took place at the Colonial Theater in Boston Monday night. (She played Clytemnestra in a production of "Elektra" in Greek, in Symphony Hall 11 years ago.)

The present occasion also marked the introduction of a new translation of the play, made by Ethel Borden and Mary Cass Canfield. The new version does no violence to the original, being merely an effort to do away with some of the stilted phraseology of the standard English text, and to substitute a more colloquial style. No doubt Luther Greene, the producer, felt that such a phrase as Tesman's "Fancy that, eh?" constantly repeated, sounds antiquated to modern American ears. So now the line goes, "Can you imagine that?"; and other expressions are similarly treated. There is doubtless a certain gain, although it seems likely that these substitutes too will quickly become banal.

* * *

Any consideration of Mme. Paxinou's achievement as Hedda must take into account her struggle with the English tongue. The difficulty was not in her enunciation; she pronounced every word clearly. The trouble was that in order to do so she had to speak very slowly and with an obvious effort.

An even greater handicap was her unfamiliarity with the cadences of English, which caused her often to place the stress on the wrong word or syllable. For example, when she said, in talking with Tesman about Lövborg's manuscript, "You must give it back to him," she accented the "him," thus not only making the speech sound unnatural, but momentarily diverting the attention of the listener from the sense of the speech to the peculiarity of its delivery.

This difficulty with the language, however, could not obscure the clarity of her conception of the role. She revealed forcefully a Hedda cast in the mold of a heroine of ancient Greek tragedy. As an interpretation of that conception her representation was vivid and arresting. But Hedda is not a tragic character; she is merely a spoiled young woman with an exceptionally vicious disposition.

* * *

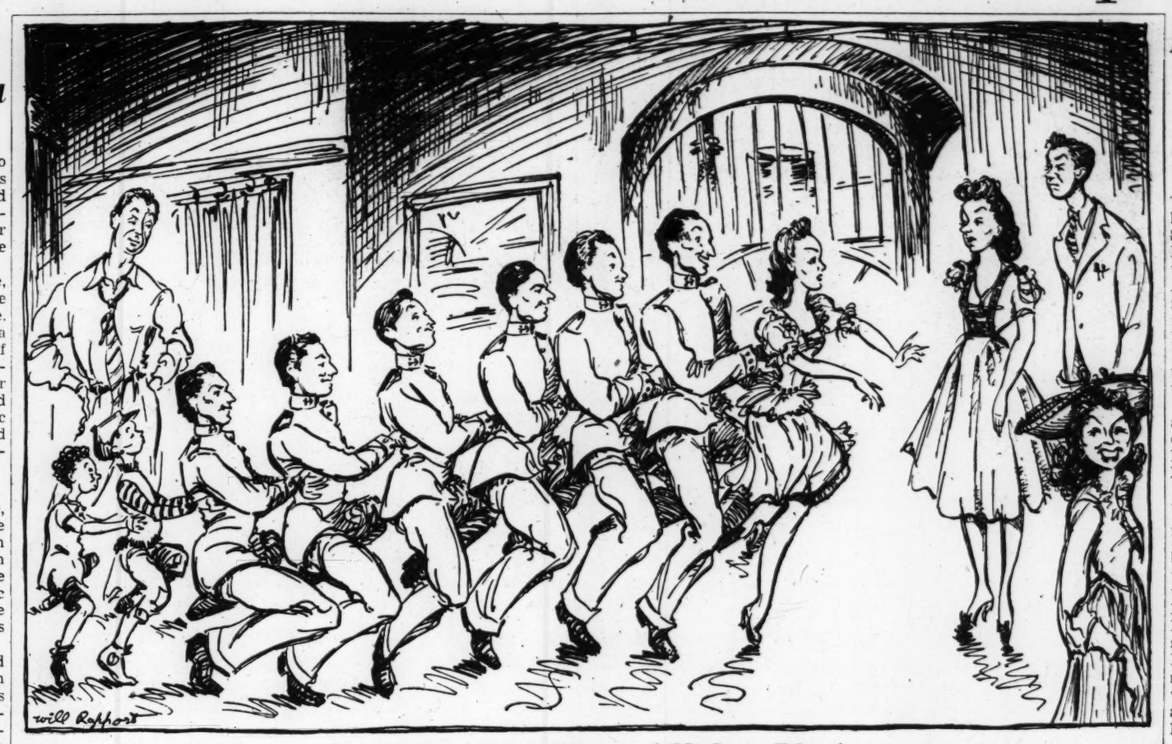
Mme. Paxinou's performance, therefore, was out of key with the play, and conflicted in style with the work of her associates. As an individual manifestation of the technique of acting in the heroic style, her assumption of the role commanded admiration; but this was not Hedda Gabler.

The supporting company had been carefully chosen. Ralph Forbes was properly absurd as Tesman, though he failed to convey all the psychological subtleties it is possible to find in the part. Cecil Humphreys with his suave manner was excellently suited to Judge Brack. Karen Morley was a pretty Mrs. Elvsted but her acting was unco-ordinated. Henry Daniell's want of definition indicated that he had failed to grasp the character of Lövborg. Margaret Wycherly was an altogether charming Aunt Juliana. The setting was correctly stuffy. An audience of fair size lingered to recall Mme. Paxinou and her company again and again.

'Hedda Gabler'

Colonial Theater, Boston—For one week, beginning Jan. 19, 1942, Luther Greene presents Katina Paxinou in Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," in a new translation by Ethel Borden and Mary Cass Canfield, directed by Mr. Greene, setting by Paul Morrison. The cast:

Miss Juliana Tesman ..... Margaret Wycherly
Berta ..... Octavia Kenmore
George Tesman ..... Ralph Forbes
Hedda Tesman ..... Katina Paxinou
Mrs. Elvsted ..... Karen Morley
Judge Brack ..... Cecil Humphries
Ellert Lovborg ..... Henry Daniell



Lively Episode in the History of 'My Sister Eileen'

In the usual order, King Calder as Chic Clark; two "Dead End Kids"; "Six Future Brazilian Admirals"; Dorothy Littlejohn as Eileen Sherwood; Betty Furness as Ruth Sherwood; Max Showalter as Frank Lippencott, and Georgette Leslie as Helen Wade. The comedy continues at the Wilbur Theater.

Dixon to Conduct Tonight; Offenbach Music Wednesday

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Dean Dixon, young Negro who has conducted concerts in the NBC Symphony summer series, has selected Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture, excerpts from Richard Arneli's score to the U. S. documentary film, "The Land," Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony, and Enesco's Rumanian Rhapsody, No. 1, for the first of two concerts with the NBC orchestra's current series, tonight, Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

The augmented program to aid aliens who have become American citizens is to be described for listeners to CBS's "Report to the Nation," WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Among the comedians listeners will hear George Burns and Gracie Allen, on a second honeymoon, NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30 p. m.; Fibber McGee and Molly in pursuit of the mystery of who threw the stone through Mrs. Uppington's window, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.; Bob Hope, who will rig up an antique shop for his guest, Edward Everett Horton, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.; Red Skelton and company who will depict events in the career of an office building window-washer, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Among the programs of recorded music to be heard over the local air is "Designed for Listening," over WCOP, Mondays to Fridays, from 1 to 2 p. m. Recorded music is by the Boston "Pops" Orchestra, André Kostelanetz' Orchestra, the Victor Light Opera Company, the Minneapolis and Philadelphia Orchestras, and such artists as Lawrence Tibbett, Fritz Kreisler, Lily Pons, Richard Crooks, and Jascha Heifetz.

Wednesday

Music from Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffman" is to be given by a group of soloists, including Stella Andreva, William Hain, Jean Tennyson, Suzanne Sten, and Robert Weede, in the "Great Moments in Music" program, CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

"Meet Mister Meek" moves up to 8 p. m., CBS-WEEI.

Erskine Caldwell and Margaret Bourke White, his wife, are to talk about woman's wartime role in Russia on the "News for Women" period, CBS-WEEI, 3:15 p. m. Miss Charlotte Fehlman, a grading authority, is to discuss "What Parents Want to Know From the Report Card" in the "Children Also Are People" program, CBS-WEEI, 3:45 p. m.

Thursday

Andy Devine, "gravel voiced" comedian, and Arlene Harris, "human chatterbox," are to have return engagements with Al Pearce and his Gang, NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30 p. m.; Bing Crosby is to play host to film actress Lucille Ball and Maj. Thomas Power of the West Coast Air Corps Training Center, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9 p. m.; Edna May Oliver is heard in her regular monthly appearance with Rudy Vallee and John Barrymore, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.

The story of a horse is dramatized in "Death Valley Days," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.; moving over to this evening Edward G. Robinson is heard as "Steve Wilson," editor, in a story pointing at fast driving, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Friday

Priscilla Fortescue is to interview Pat O'Brien of the screen, WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

A march, "Crown Imperial," written by William Walton for the coronation of King George VI of England, is to be heard in Columbia's British-American Festival program, CBS-WEEI, 4 p. m.

'White Cargo' Revived

The current revival of the nearly 20-year-old melodrama "White Cargo" at the Plymouth has two new interests. One is that its scene is laid in the rubber plantation country of tropical Africa—and the subject of rubber production is much in the public mind just now. The other is that it represents an experiment in casting an American burlesque star in the role of the half-caste Tondeleyo.

This experiment did not have too encouraging results last night. Two largish elements in the audience seemed a little disappointed. Some apparently found Ann Corio's costumes and efforts at acting a little tame. Another group, familiar with earlier "White Cargo" productions, felt that her performance was a little too brittle and lacking in the suggestion of primitive passions which characterized the role before.

The rest of the cast were satisfactory—more than satisfactory, perhaps, in the cases of Edgar Kent as the doctor and Richard E. Bowler as the cynical Witzel, who alone stands the years of steaming isolation without going entirely to pieces.

The direction was good and — apart from the too lengthy intermissions—the evening had a sense of rapid action. There seemed, however, to be a tendency to give more than a touch of comedy to the continuous heavy drinking. This detracted from the original sense of sinister forces at work.

D. M.

In Welles' Film

Joseph Cotten and Dolores Del Rio have been cast in leading roles for Orson Welles' third production, "Journey Into Fear." Mr. Welles is currently engaged as producer and director of "The Magnificent Ambersons." Direction of "Journey Into Fear" has been assigned to Norman Foster. As the result of the attention paid to Mr. Welles' first picture, "Citizen Kane," critics' and popularity polls, bookings on the film have nearly doubled, according to an announcement from RKO-Radio, its distributor.

American Prints Shown

Prints by young American artists will be on view in the gallery of the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts through Jan. 28. Three dozen pictures reveal the enterprise and talent of as many American graphic artists. Included are lithographs, etchings, wood engravings, dry points, aquatints, block prints, colored lithographs, and silk screen prints.

This display is the manifestation of a spurt of growth in a department of figurative art which has never really been neglected by Americans. In some way or another there have been opportunities extended to printmakers for commercial items, for arts applicable to domestic use, for book illustrations, and caricatures. But the efflorescence has been marked in recent years. The print has proved acceptable as a moderate priced commodity. It is small and suits the compact household. It is intimate and provides the artist an opportunity to express himself in a literary, poetic, satirical or personal manner. Many artists have a good deal of narrator in them, something of the teacher, moralizer, and satirist. The print is a most accommodating means for holding forth and reaching an audience.

The exhibits at the Boston Museum School are impressive. The technical standard is high; the performers are conscientious and willing to conform to rigorous discipline. The vogue for slurring performance is passing; the method defeats its purpose.

There are many delightful exhibits, such, for example, as "Amanda" by Helen Sawyer, "Puss in Reeds" by Agnes Tait "Little Mary" by Will Barnet, and "The Village Pond" by Emil Weddige. John Eames does a solid piece of architectural portrayal in a drypoint "Place Henri IV"; Kenneth Adams recalls Rembrandt in "Dona Ascension"; J. Jay McVicker's "Wintry Vigil" has an authentic quality of atmosphere.

The silk screen print is well represented. There are some fine specimens, enough to prove that this medium is to become popular. The colors are welcome amid the repetitions of black and white, and they seem to proclaim the delight of the artists who had been working in lithography and missing the enhancements of pigment. The silk screen promises to be a sort of American Ukiyoe, or a counterpart of the colored wood block of Japan. Already we find some artists using the silk screen for abstraction, some for decoration, some for romantic-realism. It is apparently a responsive medium and no doubt possesses potentialities which have not yet been discerned.

* * *

Copley Society

Painting members of the Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women are showing their pictures through Jan. 30 at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. Water colors by Blanche E. Colman and Alice Foster Tilden carried off the first and second prizes respectively and some miniatures on tiles by Lilian Kreigh Walsh earned the third prize. Other exhibitors are Ethel H. Meehan, Delphine Dunn, Florence McCabe, Helen Alden Woodworth, Ethel G. Bartlett, and Marion E. Dougherty. D. A.

Joan Davis

Comedienne, on Rudy Vallee program, Thursday, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.

News of the Screen

New York

Geraldine Fitzgerald has been chosen for a leading role with Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent, and Nancy Coleman in "The Gay Sisters," which Irving Rapper is directing for Warners. Gene Lockhart and Donald Woods have also recently joined the cast. The film is based on a novel by Stephen Longstreet. Mr. Rapper's last film assignment was "One Foot in Heaven," starring Fredric March and Martha Scott.

* * *

Sabu, who has just finished work on Alexander Korda's film adaptation of "The Jungle Book," is about to make a cross-country tour in behalf of the Treasury Department's Defense Stamp campaign. From New York, where he has just arrived, he will travel to Washington to discuss his itinerary with Treasury officials.

* * *

Arthur Shields and Rhys Williams, both of whom are in John Ford's production of "How Green Was My Valley," will play supporting roles in Darryl F. Zanuck's film version of "This Above All," based on the Eric Knight novel. Tyrone Power and Joan Fontaine play the principal parts. Anatole Litvak is directing.

* * *

Robert Taylor and Norma Shearer, last seen together in "Escape" are to be teamed again in "Love Me Not," which George Cukor is announced to direct.

* * *

Colored stills from Walt Disney's "Fantasia" are now on display in 31 branches of the New York Public Library, according to an announcement from RKO Radio, distributor of the picture. Included in the displays is data on the composers whose music has been used in the production. Subsequent to the New York Public Library showings, the exhibits are to be sent to public school libraries.

* * *

"Captains of the Clouds," the film about the R. C. A. F. made on the flying fields of Canada, is expected to have its premiere next month. Meanwhile, its star, James Cagney, is due soon in New York. Then he will go to his home on Martha's Vineyard for a vacation.

* * *

A two-week exhibtion of "third dimensional" photographs began over the week end at the Roxy Theater. The photographs are by Nicholas T. Kaszab, who has worked for some 20 years on his third dimensional process.

* * *

Robert Siodmak has been assigned by Paramount to direct "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," a story about Washington, with Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll, and Cecil Kellaway.

Ballet Theater: Men Dancers

In addition to Anton Dolin, the Ballet Theater cast includes two other accomplished Englishmen—Antony Tudor and Hugh Laiing, who came to the United States to help prepare the company's first season, launched in January, 1940.

Tudor is an ace choregrapher (notably of "Lilac Garden" and "Gala Performance," to be presented during the Boston engagement at the Opera House, Jan. 21-24), and also dances several roles, the fiancé of "Lilac Garden" among them. The course of his career was switched from the world of commerce to the world of ballet when he saw performances in London by Anna Pavlova and by the Diaghileff Ballets Russes. He began by spending his leisure hours in the study of classical technique, first with Marie Rambert and later with Pearl Argyle and Harold Turner. When Madame Rambert founded the Ballet Club in 1930, Tudor severed all business relations to accept a contract with her, producing in 1931 his first ballet. "Cross-Gartered," based on an episode from "Twelfth Night." He has also danced with and arranged and composed ballets for the Vic-Wells Ballet, the London Ballet, the Camargo Society and the Ballet Rambert. His "Jardin aux Lilas ("Lilac Garden") was first produced in London in 1936.

* * *

Hugh Laiing, the handsome lover of "Lilac Garden," and appearing in various other roles, was born on the island of Barbados, British West Indies, of English and Irish parentage. He was sent to London to study art, and there, soon discovering that his main interest lay in ballet, studied with Margaret Craske and Marie Rambert, later pursuing his ballet studies under Olga Preobrajenska in Paris. In London he danced principal parts in the London Ballet and the Mercury Ballet, and was featured soloist in productions at His Majesty's Theater, the Alhambra, and the Comedy Theater.

Another of Ballet Theater's oldest inhabitants is young Dimitri Romanoff, who was seen in Boston with the Mordkin Ballet in 1938, and also in the motion picture version of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." He was born in revolutionary Russia and as a boy came to America via Siberia, Mongolia, and Japan. He first studied ballet with Theodore Kosloff in California, later with Adolph Bolm, and made his professional bow with the San Francisco Opera Ballet.

A young Russian brought up in France is George, or Yura, Skibine, who studied in Paris with the famous Russian ballerina, Olga Preobrajenska, made his first professional appearance with the Ballet de la Jeunesse in 1937, and after dancing for a summer season with the Ballet de Paris, joined the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. This is his first season with Ballet Theater.

First-seasoner Ian Gibson, formerly of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, has already jumped to fame by way of his spectacular elevation. This Scottish-Canadian lad, who once preferred baseball to dancing school, does much with the part of the village bumpkin in "Naughty Lisette." He began his training with Dorothy Wilson in Victoria, B. C., and later with June Roper in Vancouver, studied in Paris with Lubov Egorova and in New York at the Vilzak-Shollar School.

* * *

Other newcomers to Ballet Theater from the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo are Yura Lazovsky of Poland, who made his bow at the age of 13 with the Warsaw Opera Ballet, appearing later with the Ida Rubinstein Ballet, and studying later with Preobrajenska and Egorova in Paris; Simon Semenoff, excelling in mimed roles, who was born in Latvia and began his career with the Latvian National Ballet in Riga, and after seven years there joined Max Reinhardt's company as dancer, mime, and choregrapher, thence to the René Blum Ballet in Monte Carlo, which latter formed part of the nucleus of Massine's newly formed company in 1938; Borislav Runanine, a Yugoslavian, who received his basic training from Hélène Poliakoff in Belgrade, danced with the Belgrade Royal Ballet, and after his arrival in the United States studied at the Vilzak-Shollar School; and Nicolas Orloff, who has danced with both Russian companies, having made the Aústralian tour with Co. de Basil's branch—a Parisian Russian and former pupil of Preobrajenska and of M. Gzovsky.

Jerome Robbins, the company's "ballerina-catcher," is a native New Yorker. He catches the ballerinas, it is said, as they come leaping from the stage into the wings. But that is only a little extra job. He has the role of the Latin lover in "Bluebeard," and is considered one of the brilliant male dancers of the company. He has studied both modern and ballet techniques, has danced in musical comedy and with the Fokine (not Michel) Ballet. He worked his way through dancing school—sweeping and washing the studio floor for some lessons, cleaning the Venetian blinds and running the elevator for others; and supered in Broadway productions, besides dancing in them. A worker, offstage and on, he says: "If a college athlete were put through a ballet class he would wilt from the strain."

M. L.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial— "Hedda Gabler," presented by Luther Greene. Starring Katina Paxinou. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth— "White Cargo," presented by Addiss and Rorke. Starring Ann Corio. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur— "My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calden, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

New England Conservatory, Recital Hall— Recital by Marjorie Nesbitt, pianist, 8:15.

New England Conservatory, Brown Hall— Song recital by Georgia Thomas, assisted by Dolores Rodriguez, accompanist, and Orville Cramer, clarinetist. 8:30.

South Junior High School Auditorium, Waltham— Concert by Blanche Thebom, mezzo-soprano. Presented under the auspices of the Waltham Civic Music Association. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter News and Short Features: 2:10, 5, 8. "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:45, 5:45, 8:40.

Fenway— "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7:05, 9:45. "Harvard, Here I Come," Maxie Rosenbloom. 12:45, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30.

Keith Memorial— "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Kenmore— "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:05, 6:30, 10; "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum— "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Warren William. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20.

Metropolitan— "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce, Bruce Edwards and George Barbier. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Modern— "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 9:30 a. m., 1:25, 5:20, 9:10. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 12:05, 4, 7:50.

Paramount— "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:45, 5:20, 7:50, 10:20. "Harvard, Here I Come," Maxie Rosenbloom. 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 6:40, 9:10.

RKO-Boston— "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:10, 6:05, 9.

Scollay— "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10:05 a. m., 1:50, 5:35, 9:25. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 12:30, 4:20, 8:05.

South Station Theater— "The Tell-Tale Heart," "War Clouds in the Pacific," "Peaceful Quebec at War," "Eddie Cantor—Al Jolson," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.

Telepix— "War Clouds Over the Pacific." "Minstrel Days," featuring Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. Short subjects and a newsreel program. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Riot Squad," Richard Cromwell. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:40, 9. "The Big Boss," Gloria Dickson, Otto Kruger, and John Litel. 10:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:05, 5:25, 7:40, 10.

Uptown— "Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bart. 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia— "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young and Hedy Lemarr. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:30. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 9:05 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Badlands of Dakota," Richard Dix and Ann Rutherford. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. "Target for Tonight." 2 and 8.

Regent: "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2, Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "South of Tahiti." Brian Donlevy. 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:40, 6:35, 9:35.

Brookline Village: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Cleveland Circle: "One Foot in Heaven," Frederic March and Martha Scott. "Four Jacks and a Jill." Ray Bolger. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Harvard: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.

University: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Swamp Water." Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan and Ed Lowe. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "International Lady," George Brent. 3:08, 9:08. "Four Jacks and a Jill." 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Top Sergeant Mulligan," Nat Pendleton. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:02, 8:18. "Badlands of Dakota." 1:44, 7, 9:52.

Park: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Riders of the Purple Sage." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Parachute Battalion." Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin. Charles Laughton. 3:25, 9:40. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "I Cover the Waterfront." Claudette Colbert. "Let 'Em Have It," Bruce Cabot and Virginia Bruce. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. "A Date with the Falcon," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Lady be Good," Ann Sothern. 2:30, 8:15. "Burma Convoy." Evelyn Ankers. 4:20, 10:05.

MALDEN—Granada: "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Maplewood: "Law of the Tropics." Jeffrey Lynne. "Burma Convoy," 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Sing for Your Super." Jinx Falkenburg. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. 3:15, 8:15.

Orpheum: "When Ladies Meet." Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:10, 8:30. "Target for Tonight," 2:20, 7:15, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:45, 8:30. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:15, 9:15. "Week-End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "I Wake Up Screaming." Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Birth of the Blues." Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh. "Zis, Boom, Bah." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari and Alan Curtis. 2:09, 7:54. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 3:24, 9:09.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Keep 'Em Flying." Abbott and Costello. "International Lady," George Brent. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Feminine Touch." Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Pride and Prejudice," Laurence Olivier and Greer Garson. "Our America at War." 2:15, 7:45 daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Belle Starr." Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:33, 8:03. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2:14, 6:40, 9:42.

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Today's Woman

Junior League Work Equips Its Members To Serve

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Social Service, which receives equal emphasis with the Social Register in the Association of Junior Leagues of America, has to its credit a body of women who are now taking leadership in the Civilian Defense Program throughout the country. The training given provisionals before they qualify for membership, and the actual volunteer service members are required to give in various social welfare agencies of their communities have spelled preparedness for the present emergency.

The fact that the organization selects its members from each season's crop of debutantes may have confused it in the minds of some with a dilettante group. But there has been no confusion as to its purpose among the settlement houses, welfare agencies, and hospitals where its members have served. These know the Junior League as an organization which enlists their advice in training its members for the specific service they are to give and then assigns them to this work. These agencies have found Junior League members to be able, responsible young women whose interest in social service grows as they gain firsthand knowledge of community problems.

First Lady in First League

The ranking Civilian Defense executive with Junior League experience behind her is Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is now Assistant Director of Civilian Defense. Years ago, when in her remotest dreams young Eleanor Roosevelt would not have pictured herself as the nation's First Lady, standing at the forefront in her country's battle against aggressor nations, she was among the New York girls who formed the first Junior League Mary Harriman, afterwards Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, was the founder. The members were anxious to do something helpful, and Eleanor Roosevelt's job was working with classes at the Rivington Street Settlement House. In 1905, as the bride of Franklin D. Roosevelt, she was a member of the board of the League. With her were Martha McCook, now Mrs. Eliot Cross, and Jean Templeton Reid, now Lady Ward.

In the first World War, these two were conspicuous for service with the Y. M. C. A., Mrs. Cross in France and Lady Ward in England. It was during this period that Junior League members first had opportunity to demonstrate how quickly community service could be translated into national service.

Know Their Communities

After the Armistice, early Junior League members devoted themselves to their homes and such community interests as the alert American citizen normally has, and incoming members took their training in social welfare work.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in her position as wife of the President, assumed the same concern for the Nation's underprivileged that she had for New York's underprivileged in her girlhood. "Know your community—don't take someone else's word for it, go and see," has been her admonition to women of the country for the past eight years—and she has practiced what she has preached.

In September, 1939, Lady Ward took up war work for a second time. Her home, Dudley House, in London, became a depot for distribution of British War Relief gifts. In October, 1940, it was bombed. She was in the basement at the time.

Mrs. Cross was asked in 1940 to serve on the National Committee of the Army and Navy Y. W. C. A., given a vote on the Board, and now has a voice in shaping the morale of American armed forces.

American women who have heeded Mrs. Roosevelt's admonition to acquaint themselves with their communities, know the agencies that are ready to function in case there is need to feed, clothe, or evacuate the population of their cities. Members of the Junior League not only know these agencies but are equipped, through long hours of volunteer service within them, to do efficient work as part of them or to set up others to meet the emergency.

Of 26,327 reporting in a recent survey of the training, skills, and availability of Junior League members for America's defense program, 20,118 indicated that they were qualified for work in special fields and willing to volunteer service in them. This was in addition to and not instead of volunteer community work they were already doing, according to Mrs. George V. Ferguson, of Winnipeg, Canada, Association President.

Trained in Many Fields

Aviation was one of the 50 special fields of work about which Junior League members were queried. The national survey showed that 95 Junior League members were qualified for work in aviation, either as pilots or ground crew. Among other fields of work for which Junior League members were trained and willing to volunteer were agriculture, architecture, work as auto mechanics, chart making, consumer work, food conservation, foreign language translation, laboratory research, map-making, nutrition, photography and telegraphy.

In announcing the results of the survey, Mrs. Ferguson pointed out that, quite apart from the members' training and availability for jobs in special fields, the report showed that 31,776 volunteer jobs were now being done by Junior League members, with various types of community organizations, social work, education, health and the war relief services among those included.

As a resident of Winnipeg, Mrs. Ferguson has worked with Junior Leagues in Canada in conducting Central Volunteer Bureaus and her experience has been a great help to the leagues in the United States.

And now for some of the Junior League women in key positions: There is, for instance, Mrs. William Pettus Hobby, chief of the Women's Interest Section of the War Department. She was the first professional member elected to the Houston, Texas, League (in 1936). She was Chairman of the Women's Crusade (the Houston Community Chest) for three years; Texas Chairman of the Women's Committee for Mobilization for Human Needs, and only woman member of the Harris County Flood Control Committee, later Executive Vice-President of the Houston Post and wife of a former Governor of Texas.

Mrs. Winthrop Aldrich is Chairman of the five Civilian Defense Volunteer Offices in New York City; Mrs. Thomas Armitage, Assistant Chairman; Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, Assistant Director of Civilian Defense for the Second Corps Area (New York, New Jersey and Delaware); Mrs. Dwight F. Davis of Washington, D. C., member of the Volunteer Participation Committee of the Office of Civilian Defense for the Third Corps Area; Mrs. Wilmer Shields, Director of the Division of Community Volunteer Service in the Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. DeForest Van Slyck, Consultant to the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Dodd Green Warren, head of Volunteer Service of the Atlanta Defense Council; Mrs. Richard J. Potts, Chairman of the Committee on Defense, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Henry I. Johnstone, Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Mobile (Ala.) Defense Council; Mrs. David Lloyd Davies, Chairman of the Portland (Ore.) Civilian Defense Volunteer Office; Mrs. Charles N. Huggins, Executive Secretary of Portland's Central Volunteer Bureau; Mrs. Reade Ireland, head of the Consumer Division of the Oregon State Defense Board, and so on down ever-lengthening lists representing all sections of the country.

J. A. A.

Staff Photographer; David Berns, New York

Top left: Mrs. Helene Lipscomb, Field Representative of the Community Service Department of the Association of Junior Leagues of America, Inc. (left), conferring with Miss Dorothy Rackemann, President of the Boston Junior League. Top right: Members of the Junior League of Denver, Colo., rehearsing with soldiers for a play to be given in a new Service Club in that city. Lower left: Flying was one of the types of training specified by several members of the Seattle League in registering for national defense work. Mrs. W. Bruce Jones (left) and Mrs. Alexander Stewart Ballinger (right) have already earned student pilot licenses. Lower right: Mrs. George V. Ferguson of Winnipeg, Canada, President of the Association of Junior Leagues of America.

'Don Is the Man for Uncle Sam's No. 1 Production Job,' Says His Wife, Helen Nelson

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

You get impressions of people from the way their help greets you at the door. The butler of the Donald M. Nelsons, who opened the door of the War Production chief's home in Glencoe, Chicago suburb, welcomed me with such cordiality that I felt as if I were being received by a member of the family.

An hour's conversation with his mistress, Mrs. Helen Wishart Nelson, confirmed the impression. This was a friendly house. The chair you sat on might be a rare old French piece, but it was comfortable, too. Helen Nelson combined the collector's instincts with the homemaker's.

This restful home seemed far away from the turmoil of Washington, where Mr. Nelson works night and day to increase the country's war production. Yet Helen Nelson follows his every move with the keenest interest and admiration.

Thinks He's the Man

"I'll guarantee you that the wheels of industry started purring the moment he got that appointment," she told me. I had been admiring the pretty picture she made, in a light blue and black hostess gown, seated on a pale blue upholstered rosewood chair. Her words jerked me back to the important affairs of the moment. Mrs. Nelson went on in discussion of her husband's qualifications:

"When he starts things he sees them through. Even if he is my husband, I cannot help but say it. I think he's the man best fitted for the job."

His present work leaves him no time at all for home life, and many a wife would find that a trial. Helen Nelson doesn't let it be that. She visits her husband in Washington, taking what crumbs of his time he can spare her from his exceedingly busy days, and then she goes back to Glencoe to keep their home running as normally as possible until the war is over and he can return to it.

French Furniture for Her

It is an unpretentious, rambling white frame structure with no special style of architecture. It is located on the lake.

"We meant to modernize it when we bought it some nine years ago," said Mrs. Nelson. "But we found that we liked it just as it was, and so we didn't bother."

So Mrs. Nelson set about furnishing it to suit their own tastes but also in a manner to harmonize with the pleasant old place on the lake. The drawing room is her room. It is gay and light-hearted with rare old French furniture and flowers and bric-a-brac. Every piece is something Mrs. Nelson herself hunted down either in old New Orleans, her favorite city, or at antique dealers' fairs.

But she realized, when she arranged this room, that it wasn't a man's room, and certainly not a place for her big husband to relax in. She wanted him to have a place of his very own. The den is just that.

No Frills in His Den

"I couldn't possibly put Mr. Nelson on a Duncan Phyfe chair," she laughed. "He weighs 245 pounds!" She took me up to the den to show me the chair he does use. It is comfortable and old, and of no particular period, But it fits perfectly into this room. Books line the walls, 'way up to the red ceiling. Red velvet draperies carry the color note of the ceiling to the floor.

Fitting perfectly this unusual setting is Mr. Nelson's collection of Toby mugs — amusing antique cups fashioned in the shape of character heads. There are rare ones in the collection—mugs of Staffordshire and Chelsea and Bennington china. Mrs. Nelson told me how he came to be a collector of cups. She did it for him!

"Don isn't antique-minded as I am," she said. "When I started collecting, he couldn't understand my interest. He would tease me about it. His work at Sears Roebuck's was to get the sales staff to dispose of the old merchandise, and then I went out and bought it back!

Collected Mugs in England

"Well, I decided I must get him interested in these old things. So, when I went to England, I gathered up this collection of Toby mugs, which I knew he would enjoy, and I placed them up there on the top shelves of his library. The result was just what I hoped. First thing I knew he was showing his collection to his friends and talking about the mugs as if he himself had collected them."

"Is Mr. Nelson patient enough to stop the car and wait while you hunt down these things?" I asked his wife. She laughed.

"He does a lot of horn honking," she admitted, but added confidentially, "It doesn't mean a thing."

Mr. Nelson may be a "czar" in all the newspaper headlines, but he's no autocrat at home, that's clear. Home is the place where he relaxes, and co-operates with Mrs. Nelson in making it a place for fun as well as study. She converted a stable they found on the place into a hobby workshop for them both. Here (in normal times) he messes around with chemicals for his dark room, and she turns her hand to sculpture.

Giving Toys Her Hobby

Thanks to Helen Nelson's warm and enthusiastic nature, Jerry, the Chesapeake retriever, may park his paws wherever he wishes. There are no Nelson children, but no one is ever surprised to find toys about. For giving toys to youngsters who don't have any is Mrs. Nelson's hobby. She reads the papers to find out about children and social welfare institutions that need them. Then she canvasses her friends and acquaintances and gets them to give old playthings.

With the aid of Frederick, her smiling English butler, she goes to work on them in the basement. The toys get mended, repainted. The dolls get new clothes "from the skin up," she says.

This year she sent out about 500 —not quite as many as usual because of her other activities. But she was proud of them. One of the most grateful groups was the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council, which works in the Stock Yards district, from which a telegram of congratulation on her husband's appointment came as we talked.

"Could anything be nicer than that?" she demanded.

Helen Nelson wants her husband to be where he is now. But when the war is over, she has other plans. Meantime, she's satisfied to be the wife of the chairman of the War Production Board, and to keep his home going with the aid of what she calls "my British household," English Frederick, the butler; Scotch Lizzie, his wife, and Lizzie's mother, a refugee from bombed Scotland. If affairs keep Mr. Nelson in Washington too long, she may pick them all up and turn her hand to establishing a home on the banks of the Potomac

Its Name Is Unpronounceable But It Tastes Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"It's not Haiz-hooe-he. It's Hezhue-he," I was told for the sixty-eighth time.

I still thought my version of Swiss "Käskuche" was as good as Karl's. But I wanted to prove that at least I could bake this cheese pie irreproachably.

"It's a dish Karl is fond of," his sister had confided, when she turned him over to me, "and it's not hard to make."

I ignored the end of that sentence. Spaghetti and creamed carrots were both within my demonstrated capacities. I was not one to warm up canned stuff. I'd prove that even an American has gifts for becoming a good Swiss cook. So I gratefully packed away a little recipe book with the secrets of "Käskuche" set down in careful, neat German, and unpacked it one day in America.

Now what could be more hospitable, thought I, than to make a real Swiss dish for our Swiss guests on Sunday night?

"I'm going to make a couple of 'Käskuche' this evening, Karl," I announced nonchalantly, "—one for us this evening, the other for tomorrow when the Stämpflis come. Want to help me?"

Mixing bowl, measuring cup, spoons, knives, flour, eggs, and recipe book soon made the kitchen look quite businesslike. Karl grated cheese while I rushed down to the grocer's to buy some pie dough.

"They don't have any," I had to report.

"Oh, well, that makes it quite different," Karl replied uneasily. "Hadn't we better make something else?"

"Not at all. I can make pie dough."

Taking charge at this point, I began importantly sifting and resifting two cups of flour and a teaspoon of salt.

"This is to make it light," I proffered. "Now the cookbook says to cut in a cup of lard, and keep cutting until it looks like peas,—no, until the chunks are the size of peas. Nothing difficult about that. Now a bit of water—there!"

"I'm sure it shouldn't be as soupy as that," Karl suggested.

"Oh, that's all right. So much the flakier," I assured him.

Where to roll out the dough was the next consideration. Possessing no work board larger than a 15-inch disc, the conventional procedure was obviously out. A large square of butcher paper on the broad shelf below the cupboard—that ought to do. But the paper had a tendency to gather itself around the rolling pin, along with the soupy dough. I pulled myself loose and resolutely scraped the rolling pin with a knife.

Most Swiss are practical. But Karl is ingenious to boot.

"Thumb tacks! That's what we need," he decided. A diagonal glide across the kitchen and back, and the tool chest was with us. I shielded the cheese filling from an avalanche of carpet tacks, while Karl extricated four thumb tacks and secured the irresponsible butcher paper.

Generous sprinklings of flour and Karl's masterful stroke calmed the turbulent white mass, and we tenderly gathered up its folds to lay them in pie tin No. 1.

"Wonder if a broadside close-up of a white elephant wouldn't look like this," I mused.

"I hope you're not expecting it to taste like elephant hide."

The flooring for pie No. 2 was rolled thin on the bare white enamel of the shelf. If it carried away some of the enamel, we've not discovered it—nor did our guests, who seemed to relish the fruits of our "Käskuche" adventure. S. R.

Editor's note—Karl's wife says if you'd like to try a "Käskuche," here's the recipe for the filling:

To one tablespoon of flour add enough milk to make a smooth paste, two eggs beaten, ¼ pound of grated cheese, a little salt (depending on how sharp the cheese is), and enough milk to bring the whole up to a pint.

Make an open pie, baking it in a moderate oven 25-30 minutes.

Art of Gracious Hospitality Important to Modern Wife

The Modern Wife—3

By Dorothy Hunt Smith
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the pleasantest duties of the modern wife is that of entertaining or being entertained. The "being entertained" is a definite part of the duty and in some ways it's harder to be a good guest than a good hostess. Both may be opportunities for sharing a right sense of home.

Let it be said at the outset, that the amount of money spent on entertainment bears no relationship to the fun that may be given and received. There are as many different forms of entertainment as there are people, and each person should fit his entertaining to his own purse and his own taste. There is no more sorry sight than the hostess who has worked so hard before the party that she cannot enjoy it when the big moment arrives. Yes, there is one more sorry sight. That is the hostess who is trying to "keep up with the Joneses." In doing so she submerges what is good in her own way of living and also fails to achieve what she fancies in the Jones's way.

Need Not Return in Kind

One need not return entertaining in kind. Friends will accept your own particular expression of good will, whatever form it takes, if it is based on a sincere desire to give them pleasure in the best way you know. And they will not be deceived if your entertaining is based on less worthy motives. So just relax, plan something that you think is fun, and enjoy your own entertaining with your guests. Return a luncheon with a tea, if it better suits the character of your home, or even a formal dinner with a beach picnic, if you know how to do it especially well.

The first essential of good entertaining is to want to do it, and the second and last is to plan it carefully. It's all very well to give it the appearance of spontaneity but if the hostess has carefully thought through one or two possible programs, she will have provided several alternatives in the way of diversion. Usually she can tell what the guests don't want to do and has to assume that the alternative will be acceptable. Once in a while she can teach them to do something they thought they wouldn't enjoy, though it's a dangerous undertaking.

Play-Reading Can Be Fun

We've been most successful in converting friends to the joys of a play-reading evening, for instance, when we have put the play in their hands and said "Read." We're still remembering with delight the marvelous performances of an unwilling professor friend and a shy Southern visitor. Both of them were quite sure they wouldn't enjoy it and both are still quietly tingling from their unexpected triumphs.

There are ever so many kinds of entertainment for mixed adults. There are the orthodox inventions: teas, receptions, and formal dinners, all of which can be pretty unsocial because they allow for so little real exchange of ideas, but there are times when they serve a useful purpose. Buffet suppers, game or theater or bridge luncheons have more excuse for existing and can be lots of fun. Then there are all sorts of card games, which may be preceded by much food or followed by a little.

There is also athletic entertainment and intellectual entertainment—the play-reading just mentioned coming under the latter classification. For these one should be sure ahead of time which kind the guests will prefer. Sometimes the preference is by natural taste, sometimes by contrast. Some giant intellects like barbecues best of all, and many an athlete fancies himself as an expert at "Information Please."

One could list as athletic entertainment all kinds of seasonal fun. Sleigh-rides, preferably in an old box wagon filled with straw and over a country road deep with snow, are fine when they end beside a roaring fire and with plenty of food. Coasting and skating parties are much too often limited to the youngsters. Outdoor cooking picnics in summer or winter are successful when the hostess or her deputy knows how to organize and execute them.

For Your Intellectual Friends

Among the entertainments called "intellectual" are oral and written games of every sort: quizzes ("Ask Me Another," "Are You a Genius?" "Information Please"), categories, truth and consequences, scrambled words, geography, twenty questions, capping rhymes. Then there are always the old favorites: charades and spelling bees.

The modern wife may sometimes wish to be called a "casual" hostess, but never a "casual" guest. The secret of being a successful guest is to be a thoughtful one. It is never wrong to let the hostess know you're coming. Even if the invitation had no R. S. V. P. or if it came by word of mouth from her husband to yours, accept it specifically and graciously in whatever way seems fitting—and accept it as having come from the wife, for she's the one who will be responsible for your entertainment.

After your well-heralded arrival, to spend an evening or a week end, try to fit into the plans that have been made for you and don't take advantage of your hostess' politeness to upset the whole routine of her household. And after you've been entertained, remember it kindly and be sure your hostess knows that you're grateful. You needn't make a formal dinner call or send a bunch of roses. Use your ingenuity and do what seems appropriate. Perhaps just a phone call or a friendly remark when next you meet at the near-by grocery will let her know. Ask if she won't go along the next time you have an extra seat in the car, or an extra concert ticket. Remember how thrilled you were the first time someone telephoned you after a party, and how welcome those opera tickets were.

Sincere appreciation for gracious hospitality finds countless gracious forms of expression.

Third of six Tuesday articles

Ham... MAPLEINE makes it better!
JUST add 1 teaspoon of Mapleine to the sugar-crumb topping. Mapleine brings out the flavor.
Gravy... MAPLEINE makes it better!
ACCENT the natural meat flavors with a few drops of Mapleine in the gravy. It's easy and delicious.
Sweet Potatoes... MAPLEINE makes them better!
ROLL cooked sweet potatoes in sugar, add ¾ teaspoon Mapleine to butter for frying. You'll like it!
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The Home Forum

Striking a New Balance

To REMOVE that quality of sameness from living, about which a few people still complain, there is no cure so drastic as having the solid ground cut away from under your feet.

Over-night it snatches you from the ranks of the drones and heaves you across the great divide into the ranks of the workers; and, like any other form of explosion, it finds the object coming down to earth dazed, but furiously determined to do something about it. In fact, rather in the mood of a busy but fironted beaver.

* * *

This sort of change may turn out to be many things, but dull, never. Looking back into the past, when you depended on somebody else to butter your bread for you, is now like looking back into the family album, recalling something unreal and quaint that happened a long time ago.

To make this shifting of values perfect, it is essential that you should have lived all your life as a parasite; that you have been trained to do nothing useful; and that, overnight, you must know enough to collect a pay check at the end of the week. There is nothing like this situation to add a flavor to life.

* * *

To begin with, there is the business of getting up in the morning. To some people, there may be nothing startling about an alarm clock, set for 6:30 a. m., which hacks away all night long next to one's half-waking ear; to others, there will be something human and deliberate about the clock's behavior, at least during the first week. It will seem to be acting more out of spite than in the spirit of dour duty.

The only thing that can conquer the clock will be Saturday night. On Saturday night, the alarm is not set; the Frankenstein is left in the kitchen to be out of earshot and buried under a cushion for good measure. It becomes a beaten thing, having no power. Nobody cares what becomes of it between Saturday night and Sunday; but on Monday morning, in the blackness of that early watch, it resumes dictatorial powers over the household. The only thing that restrains someone from bashing its face in is the melancholy fact that, if that happened, we should only have to buy another. But, all through the week, feeling between the household and the clock runs high.

* * *

Getting up is only the beginning. Dressing is the next thing and this involves a good deal of preparation. The experienced will plot each detail in advance; for, if there is one time in the day when it can be fatal to mislay a shoe or a glove, it is between 6:30 and 7:30 on a January morning. The old hand lays out his field kit over-night; otherwise, he may have to get out of bed five minutes earlier. That is a folly which only a novice will commit and even a novice only once.

Breakfast is as important as you care to make it. It all depends on how hungry you happen to be at that time in the morning. To be really hungry takes up too much time; on the other hand, to be too nonchalant over the whole business, finds you empty around eleven o'clock. Which is also a mistake. The remedy is to find out your capacity and stick to it. In any case, this is no time for careless experiment.

Breakfast over, there remains a mysterious collection of objects to gather up before leaving the house, to forget even one of which may mean trouble during the day. For it is certain that what you overlook at 7:30 will stay overlooked till nightfall, by which time it will cease to have mattered whether your hair is combed, your nose powdered or whether you have left your lunch behind on the hall table.

Should you live in a damp climate where, if it is not actually raining, it is looking like it, there will be the extra hazard of umbrella and rubbers, to which must be added the morning paper and one's purse. Whatever the nature of the other packages that gather up mysteriously at such a time, they will be merely passing lumber compared to the basics of food, money, and something to keep out the rain. If there happens to be snow, the going will be tougher still.

* * *

Whether you ride to work in bus or street car, you will grow as wary as these vehicles themselves. With a cunning equal to their own, you will pit yourself against their diabolical timing. In the end, you will gain the upper hand, but it will be a struggle. Given half a chance, they will outwit you and you will invariably find yourself at the corner one minute late.

But this, too, will ease with time and, as you advance beyond the harried suspense of the chase itself, you will begin to observe your fellow travelers. You will be almost bound to strike up a nodding acquaintanceship here and there; for it becomes foolish, even embarrassing, to catch the same eye day after day and give off no more sign of recognition than a mummy.

* * *

You are apt to notice peculiarities about one another, which are not so marked on later trips when the human face has had time to thaw out. All features, at that hour, are bound to have a somewhat wintry look; for, while early rising may give a glow to the cheeks, it gives an even brighter glow to the tip of the nose. But no matter. Everybody is in the same boat, and the miracle is not that the faces appear frosty, but that, taking into account the hazards of the past hour, they look as human as they do.

In compensation, there is a certain deep fraternity about those who rise with the cock, even a shade of smugness toward those who do nothing better to deserve their toast and grapefruit than ring a bell. At least, you tell yourselves, you belong to those who keep the world washed, brushed, and on its feet. If such as we did not rise in the dark, commerce would dry up, the press would shrivel and all forms of public utilities disappear. Red noses or no, we belong among those who keep the wheels turning. It is just as well to keep on repeating these truths; otherwise you may waste the time that it takes getting into town by wishing ardently that you were back in bed.

* * *

Days in an office are different from days when you dropped into the kitchen after breakfast, laid out the work for somebody else to do and then spent a casual hour telephoning to your friends or cutting flowers in the garden. You find yourself appreciating the point of view of the man who comes home at the end of the day and wants nothing better than a good fire, a hot dinner, and someone to leave him in peace.

At first it is an upside-down life, but it teaches you that there are two sides to the cloth where before you saw only one. It may be exacting, but it is never dull. It may have its risks, but so has the making of an apple pie; and, for those not gifted by nature in the making of apple pies, it may be the best sort of life. At any rate, to belong among those who set a fire under each new day is an experience—maybe something that should have happened to some of us a long time ago.

IRENE BAIRD

By Courtesy of the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, Maryland, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THREE DANCING FIGURES ON AN EGYPTIAN WALL FRAGMENT

THIS LIMESTONE FRAGMENT is now detached from the wall which it once adorned. It was carved in ancient Egypt about 2700 B. C., during the era of the building of the Pyramids. Not only were the Egyptians learned men, great engineers and builders, but they were excellent artists as well, leaving carved, engraved, and painted records of their daily life and sacred rituals on the expansive surfaces of their tombs and temples.

Reliefs such as this Baltimore fragment provide us with a clear illustration of costume and custom. They were executed by a school of carvers engaged through royal patronage and commissioned to carve and paint the royal tombs. They evolved a splendid technique for mural design, cultivating a concise and legible style of depiction which not only "read" well, but was pleasing to behold as monumental decoration. The Egyptian designers had a fine sense of rhythm, a sensitive feeling for contour, and a capacity for intelligent restraint. These three dancing figures show a characteristic pose, rather than a moment of transitional movement in the dance.

D. A.

Spruce

Bluer than itself
Is the shadow of the spruce
Thrown on the snow.
Taller than measured,
Falling upon the fence, the road
Like an arrow, Tell us again
How far-reaching, limitless
Are the days,
O lovely spruce!

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

"He... rebuked the fever"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE OF THE many remarkable healings performed by Christ Jesus was that of Simon's wife's mother, who was sick with a fever. It followed shortly after Jesus' wilderness experience where he had overcome the temptations of the devil. He had returned into Galilee and taught in their synagogues; and he came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up. There on the Sabbath day he entered the synagogue and read from "the book of the prophet Esaias" (Luke 4:18), "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised." Certain things which Jesus said on that occasion angered the people, and they would have destroyed him; "but he passing through the midst of them went his way, and came down to Capernaum, a city of Galilee, and taught them on the sabbath days."

On one occasion, when he left the synagogue, Jesus entered Simon's house, where they besought him in behalf of the sick woman. According to Luke's Gospel (4:39), "He stood over her, and rebuked the fever; and it left her: and immediately she arose and ministered unto them." Although there have been many healings both before and since Jesus' time by spiritually-minded people, it has not been generally understood how a fever could be rebuked.

Christian Science teaches that sickness results from entertaining errors of belief, and that disease is not real or ineradicable. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 376), "Destroy fear, and you end fever." The importance of this scientific method of healing is admitted as we realize how much human misery can be avoided by ridding thought of fear.

Most people know something about fear and its effects. They know it is a very unpleasant experience, which sometimes causes great mental distress. Christian Science makes it plain that fear may interfere with the natural functions of the body, thereby causing inharmony of one kind or another, and that sickness may result from a disturbed state of thought.

Christ Jesus understood the omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence of God. He recognized his mission to heal the sick and to preach the gospel. He knew that sickness was not something to be dealt with as a reality; and so in the case of Peter's mother-in-law, he "rebuked the fever; and it left her." Without fear to sustain it, the fever had no support and faded out of thought, and consequently out of experience.

In "Retrospection and Introspection" Mrs. Eddy recites a touching incident of her girlhood, when she was twelve years of age. Being greatly troubled, she became ill and the family doctor was called, and pronounced her "stricken with fever." She writes (p. 13): "My mother, as she bathed my burning temples, bade me lean on God's love, which would give me rest, if I went to Him in prayer, as I was wont to do, seeking His guidance. I prayed; and a soft glow of ineffable joy came over me. The fever was gone, and I rose and dressed myself, in a normal condition of health." This experience shows that even at that age the little girl was imbued with sufficient faith in God to overcome her fear, and her faith and that of her mother in the power and love of God were an effective rebuke to the fever.

The Bible declares (Genesis 1:31), "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Pondering this, one realizes that whatever is harmful—that is, not good—God did not make. And sickness, not being good, could not be of God's creating. Mrs. Eddy writes (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 61): "Science saith to fear, 'You are the cause of all sickness; but you are a self-constituted falsity,—you are darkness, nothingness. You are without "hope, and without God in the world." You do not exist, and have no right to exist, for "perfect Love casteth out fear."'" What a rebuke! Separated entirely from any relationship to persons, fear is treated as a nonentity, and is thus destroyed.

The understanding of how to rebuke a fever or any phase of illness may be gained by study of the textbook of Christian Science. In proportion as a correct concept of God is gained, one will see the falsity of every suppositious belief which is outside of omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent Love. For God is All, and "there is none else beside him."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

White Ginger at Night

(Hawaii)

The road runs like a dark river
Between the wet banks of the fern woods.
The scent of rain on flowers
Tingles like heartbeats from the new earth.
On each side the dim isles of ginger
Drift past—their pale blooms
Like lamps alight;
Like white birds winging;
Like the high sweet voices of children singing
In the prescient night.

M. M. M.

"Il... tança la fièvre"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PARMI LES nombreuses et remarquables guérisons qu'opéra le Christ Jésus, la Bible cite celle de la belle-mère de Simon, terrassée par une forte fièvre. Il n'y avait pas longtemps que Jésus, au désert, avait surmonté les tentations du diable. De retour en Galilée, il enseignait dans les synagogues. C'est ainsi qu'à Nazareth, où il avait été élevé, il entra dans la synagogue le jour du sabbat; il y donna lecture de ce passage, écrit par le prophète Ésaïe (Luc 4:18): "L'Esprit du Seigneur est avec moi; c'est pourquoi il m'a oint pour annoncer la bonne nouvelle aux pauvres. Il m'a envoyé pour publier la liberté aux captifs et le recouvrement de la vue aux aveugles, pour renvoyer libres ceux qui sont dans l'oppression." Certaines choses que Jésus dit ensuite irritèrent ses auditeurs, qui voulurent mettre fin à son existence; "mais lui, passant au milieu d'eux, s'en alla. Il descendit à Capernaüm, ville de Galilée, et il y enseignait le jour du sabbat."

Plus tard, en sortant de la synagogue, Jésus entra dans la maison de Simon, où on le pria de guérir la malade. Alors, comme le dit l'Évangile de Luc (4:39), "il se pencha sur elle, tança la fièvre, et la fièvre disparut. A l'instant cette femme se leva et se mit à les servir." Sans doute, bien des guérisons furent accomplies avant l'époque de Jésus et même depuis lors, par des hommes à la pensée spirituelle; mais on n'avait pas généralement compris qu'il est possible de tancer une fièvre.

La Science Chrétienne nous apprend que la maladie est causée par les erreurs de croyance qu'entretiennent les mortels, et qu'elle n'est jamais soit réelle soit incurable. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit, à la page 376 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "Détruisez la crainte, et vous mettrez fin à la fièvre." Cette méthode curative scientifique est d'une grande importance, comme l'admettront tous ceux qui savent qu'en éliminant la crainte on diminue de beaucoup les souffrances humaines.

La plupart des gens connaissent par expérience la crainte et ses effets. Ils savent que c'est une condition pénible, occasionnant parfois d'extrêmes angoisses. La Science Chrétienne montre que la crainte peut gêner les fonctions normales du corps et causer ainsi divers troubles; elle fait voir que la maladie est due dans certains cas à l'inquiétude mentale.

Jésus le Christ comprenait la toute-puissance, l'omniscience et l'omniprésence de Dieu. Il reconnaissait qu'il avait mission pour guérir les malades et prêcher l'Évangile. Il savait que la maladie ne doit pas être traitée comme une chose réelle; aussi, pour venir en aide à la belle-mère de Pierre, il "tança la fièvre, et la fièvre disparut." N'étant plus soutenue par la crainte, la fièvre resta sans appui; aussi s'en alla-t-elle de la pensée, et par conséquent sa manifestation prit fin.

Dans *Rétrospection et Introspection*, Mrs. Eddy rapporte un touchant épisode de sa jeunesse, un fait qui se produisit lorsqu'elle était âgée de douze ans. Sous le poids d'une sérieuse inquiétude, elle tomba malade et l'on fit venir le médecin de la famille, qui trouva la patiente "atteinte de fièvre." L'auteur écrit (p. 13): "Ma mère, pendant qu'elle baignait mes tempes brûlantes, me conseilla de m'appuyer sur l'amour de Dieu, ce qui me donnerait le repos, si j'allais à Lui en prière, comme j'avais l'habitude de le faire, cherchant à être guidée par Lui. Je priai; et la douce lueur d'une joie ineffable m'envahit. La fièvre m'avait quittée, je me levai et m'habillai dans un état de santé normal." Ceci montre qu'alors déjà, dans sa tendre jeunesse, Mrs. Eddy avait assez de foi en Dieu pour vaincre la crainte; que sa foi et celle de sa mère, qui comptait elle aussi sur la puissance et l'amour de Dieu, suffirent à chasser la fièvre.

La Bible déclare (Genèse 1:31): "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait, et il vit que cela était très bien." En méditant ce passage, on se rend compte du fait que les choses nuisibles — celles dont la nature n'est pas bonne — n'ont point été créées par Dieu. Or la maladie n'est pas bonne, donc elle ne vient pas de Dieu. Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Rétrospection et Introspection*, p. 61): "La Science dit à la crainte: Tu es la cause de toute maladie; mais tu es une fausseté, constituée par toi-même; — tu es ténèbres, néant. Tu es 'sans espérance et sans Dieu dans le monde.' Tu n'existes pas, et tu n'as aucun droit d'exister, car 'l'Amour parfait bannit la crainte.'" Quel blâme adressé à l'erreur! Entièrement séparée de tout ce qui prétendait l'attacher aux personnes, la crainte est tenue pour néant, ce qui en assure la destruction.

En étudiant le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, on peut apprendre comment il faut réprouver soit une fièvre soit toute autre forme de maladie. Dans la mesure où l'on acquiert un juste concept de Dieu, on voit combien sont fausses les croyances hypothétiques en dehors de l'Amour tout-puissant, omniscient, omniprésent. Car Dieu est Tout, et "il n'y en a point d'autre que lui."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Book-Ends

Between these twin fauns caught in ecstasy
Of stone, with rustic pipes forever still
By sculptured springs, we look in hearts to see
What visions lure them and what patterns fill.
The meanings move in lights and shadows here
On pools of consciousness; we trace the mind,
Through its own seasons, often flooding clear—
Or changing courses, heard, but hard to find.

And yet the pomp of bannered cavalcades
And crowds of weary faces in the mist
And strutting shapes that fall upon their blades,
Caress, and grasping hand, and shaking fist,
Are held, by wistfulness the world has known,
Between two little fauns that kneel in stone.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

On My Free Thursdays

ON MY FIRST free Thursday I headed for the Lower Jackass below the dam, an untouched area embraced by tree-covered slopes, a protected Eden. No other snowshoes had marked the crust. In my pack was lunch for myself and for the birds, my notebook, Chapman's bird key, and binoculars. Floundering about, scattering crumbs, lying on the snow, I was able to identify chickadees, juncos, blue-fronted jays, and Clark nutcrackers. Of these only the latter helped my records. I needed to identify with certainty twenty specimens before I could get a bird-banding permit from the biological survey.

With no training, I was slow making the required identifications. Most of those birds up there at first look much alike—drab grays and browns—though some, especially the black, yellow, and red mountain tanagers, are among our most brilliant species. The bird key was full of drab grays and browns. One had to look long at a picture, and look long through binoculars, and carefully check bills, shapes of wings, and tails. After all, if I should ever band a bird incorrectly and report it, my work would be worse than useless.

On that first free Thursday a flock of ten of the large gray-bodied black-winged Clark nutcrackers swooped from grove to grove, yelling, "Ya-a-ahs, ya-a-ahs," paying me no heed. I had seen them from Camp No. 62 out never before close enough to learn what they were. By sitting and waiting until they raced to a tree above me, I was able to check the white wedge beneath the tail with that in Chapman's picture: Clark nutcrackers, named on the Lewis and Clark western expedition, almost as large as gulls, birds of the tree tops. I lay on the snow and watched. White wing patches. White outer tail feathers. Strong straight bills that can pull pine nuts out of impregnable cones. They raced and chased and jeered; they clowned noisily. . . .

The sky of my second free Thursday was bleak and gray. No circle marked the rising sun. Over a foot of fresh snow I headed up through rockier country of the Upper Jackass. I saw no birds up here until, five miles from home, where juniper and pine trees were less sparse than in most of the bleak lake area, a gay caroling song came from above, a song unlike the sharp musical calls of other winter birds. I sat down and trained binoculars on the tree tops. The song did not stop and in perhaps five minutes I saw the singer. Well up in a pine, on the tip of a branch, his gray throat pulsed with his singing. In the gray section of my key I hunted trim birds smaller than blackbirds. The song stopped, but he sat there.

Right behind me came the same full caroling as rich in variety as a mocking bird's. I dared not look away, fearing to lose both, and a positive identification would mean a well-spent day. No picture in the key fitted. I gave up and found that the second bird was one of the same species. For half an hour the two sang back and forth without leaving their perches. Then they flew and exposed two bands of buff yellow under each wing, and I had them. Townsend solitaires, birds rarely sighted since they haunt high, barren places, and even more rarely heard since they sing in winter when people are down below.

Gradually during those days of our first snowbound winter my eyes lifted above the white blanket and found the mountains themselves. Mountains rose on all sides. Nowhere were open vistas to reveal a world of trains and hotels wherein I once had traveled. . . . What lay over there beyond my horizon concerned me not at all. I was finding my place in the world at hand.—From "Sierra Outposts," by LILA LOFBERG and DAVID MALCOLMSON. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Capital Potpourri ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Here is a mixture of Washington items ranging from reports on German morale to the possibilities of an American Labor Party. Some of them are based on information available here, some of them are culled from returned travelers' impressions, and some of them are just hunches. Let's start with one of the latter.

Price Control Bill

Observers here will be surprised if Mr. Roosevelt does not win out in this fight, perhaps by a nominal compromise, but one which gives Mr. Roosevelt most of what he wants. Chief reason for this is that the President is evidently prepared to make a strong fight for his measure and has shown a depth of feeling about it which is all that is needed, in most cases, to put his views over. When the White House wants something badly enough to be prepared to make an appeal to the country for it, it is apt to get its way. The President would prefer to gain his end now by negotiation, but he feels so strongly against the O'Mahoney farm-bloc amendment that he is prepared to make a national appeal on it.

Douglas Dam

Mr. Roosevelt, in a quiet victory, has won his point on another issue which illustrates the first matter. The House failed to appropriate funds for Douglas Dam in the TVA territory which Army engineers and OPM officials told the President was vitally needed for alumipum-airplane-power production. The Senate overrode the President's expressed wishes in the matter and also declined to include the dam in its appropriations. Now, however, comes the news that quiet but strong pressure by the White House has changed the attitude of Tennessee Congressmen, and in particular that of Senator McKellar who has yielded to his "Commander in Chief." The incident illustrates the strength the President can exert for an objective if he really sets himself to the task.

Germany

A returned traveler from Germany these days is rare, but one of the last men out of the Reich, before war was declared, has just come to Washington. The chief point he makes is one made by Winston Churchill himself while he was here, both in off-the-record press interviews and in private conversations. This is that the only way to beat Germany is by inflicting all-out military defeat. Morale isn't particularly high in Germany and a mood of apathy exists, but that isn't enough to beat Germany by itself, it is declared. Nor is it sufficient that British bombs have undoubtedly done big damage with more in prospect.

The German miscalculation in Russia is not likely to make the populace revolt or the Reich crack up, either, it is declared. This is because a warped reasoning exists that is actually used to strengthen Hitler's prestige in the matter, hard as it may be to believe. The German public has been told that Russia was ready to attack Germany in the spring. The public was told that Russia was far more powerful than at first supposed, so that Germany struck Russia first—in self-defense. The very resistance that Russia now puts up is used to bolster the original claim that Russia might have done far worse damage to Germany if it had been permitted to make the initial attack. Thus the loss of territory and even the grim stream of war wounded and casualties back to Berlin is used as a back-handed argument to bolster the supposed wisdom of Hitler in precipitating the war in the first place. It is hard for outsiders to realize emotionally that the German populace gets only the version of the affair that the Nazi leaders desire. But, according to this observer, it is wishful thinking to believe that Germany will crack up over the Russian defeat. Germany is even able to spread rumors of internal dissension to "soften up" American preparation, it is said. Official Washington seems to accept this interpretation, at least. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly stressed that he expects a long, hard, bitter and brutal war. The only way to beat Germany is to beat Germany, according to this view. That means, in all probability, direct, frontal assault.

Labor Party

A long-range guess here is that America will see a national labor party emerge from the present war. It looks logical on paper perhaps, though often things that are all right on paper do not occur in actuality. Anyway, the reasoning runs like this. With the war emergency, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor have stopped nearly all strikes in defense industries. Jurisdictional disputes are apt to be settled increasingly by peaceful means from now on. The lines of difference between the warring sections of labor are being modified. Leaders of the two factions have sat side by side at conference tables here recently and have seen John L. Lewis act as spokesman for both sides. If not immediately, then fairly soon, some sort of peace formula will emerge, it is held. If peace comes, you have 10,000,000 organized workers under a common, or joint command, which is about two and a half times as much as the old A. F. of L., and with far more militant leadership. When demobilization day comes, if not before, the dangers of unemployment will force workingmen to take political action it is argued. And so, by a chain of logic, you see a national American labor party emerge. It is a long-range guess, of course, and may never occur, particularly if politically ambitious leaders do not gain control of the presumptive A. F. of L.-C. I. O. coalition. Britain has a Labor Party and Australia and New Zealand now have Labor Governments, but Canada and the United States have never gone far in that direction, excepting, of course, the American Labor Party which attained a fair degree of strength in New York. What will happen with a united American labor movement is anybody's guess.

The Country Speaks: The South

Good News From Dixie ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

A recent book, something of a best seller, paints a foreboding picture of the "decadence" of the South. Reading it reminded us of an article in a "liberal" magazine some years ago predicting the collapse of the City of Cleveland. There have been some other writings of that sort, warning of the downfall of cities, of nations, of peoples.

In the case of Cleveland, to take a specific example, there has of course been anything but a collapse. You'll find today no more healthy, robust, active, prosperous, and altogether happy a community than Cleveland. And don't let anyone tell you that the prophecy of its doom had anything to do with awakening forces which saved it from just that. No. The forces which saved it—if it needed saving—were at work long before that magazine contributor offered his own handwriting on the wall. Its recovery—if we may call it that—was in spite of the evil predictions, in pointed contradiction to statements of alleged fact in the magazine article. Cleveland did not climb on a ladder of fright, but on a solid confidence in the indestructibility of real and good qualities which lie at the bottom of all community existence among free peoples.

But about the South. The author of that best seller sees and records in vivid, appealing fashion conditions the destructive influences of which none but a wishful thinker could overlook. But the South is not decadent.

Just because 12 of the nation's 40 millionaires—as was the case back at the height of the golden-cotton era—no longer live in Natchez, doesn't mean that Natchez, or the South, has been forsaken by all that's essential in a balanced society. Just because a few once wealthy families are without funds to buy new rugs for down-at-the-heels mansions, and refuse to adopt a mode of living in keeping with the newer circumstances, does not mean that the South can not come back, is not coming back, as a vital if not leading factor in national social and economic affairs.

Dejected prophecies of the disintegration of the South do not take into account several facts. One is the war, and the remarkable way in which it is giving impetus to industrial development. But beyond that is the industrial development that already was under way. One could travel extensively in the South still, and see little if any of it. But it's there just the same, for I've seen it.

Then there's the inevitable effect of improved communication and transportation. We've spoken of this before, by the way, and the last time were chided by an earnest reader for daring to mention that the leveling process, which is tearing down traditional provincial barriers, has not yet gone to work on the barrier which keeps the letter "R" out of Dixie. This fact we did not bemoan, though, for it is something which lends that charm which we hope never will be blacked out of the South by the smoke of industrial exploitation.

In any event there is under way in this region an economic renaissance. Agriculture within itself is being balanced, cotton on the one hand, with other products of the soil on the other. And agriculture is being balanced with industry. One-crop, one-industry poverty is being displaced, and it must be noted, chiefly on the initiative of the Southerners themselves. They are the ones who have gone to raising pigs and vegetables and chickens. They are the ones who've invited in new industry, and have found ways to make use of their own resources for industrial production—scrag pine in making paper, for instance. They are the ones who today plead and work for lower freight rates, more opportunities for education, more tourists, more good roads—and more patience and more understanding from all of us.

We couldn't here present all the factual evidence of this great Southern regeneration. Even just reading more comprehensive and helpfully-intentioned literature won't do it. You'll have to travel in the South. Anyway, keep your eye on that section down below the Mason and Dixon line. You're going to hear from it, hear good things.

To Change the Subject:

Departure From Washington ..... ***By Laurie Havron***

Three Capital Transit buses were waiting. Single file the 80 attaches of the Japanese Embassy marched out of the opened doorway. Each carried his own luggage and many had small extra parcels as well, such as books or boxes tied up with string clamped under their arms. For the most part they ignored the cameramen. When they did glance toward the flashing lights, their expressions were wooden, unreadable. They grasped their luggage more tightly and found their seats in the buses. It was the first step towards temporary internment at Hot Springs, Va.

Somewhere among that group of young Nipponese diplomats was the voice with a twinkle. It had come to me in a lengthy telephone conversation late last summer, a cultured voice not devoid of charm, but whose most memorable feature was a twinkle that persisted in flashing through now and then in a most intimate fashion. Hearing the voice was like looking into a pair of expressive, friendly eyes. But as I watched the Embassy staff climb into the buses I was totally unable to match the memory to any face in the group.

To begin with I never thought of calling up the Japanese Embassy. I had developed a sudden and compelling interest in Washington's gingko trees. When I step out of my apartment house door I walk under the shade of a double line of gingko trees, if it's summer. They shade Belmont Road and Lamont Street, Hiatt Place and Scott Circle.

It was the odd-shaped leaves of the gingko that had first attracted my notice: these are unveined, and they have an odd and waxen sheen. In shape they are like an opened fan, Japanese fans without their delicate decorations. In autumn the gingko leaves turn a luminous yellow; then the trees are like sun colored torches set against the buildings. How had Washington come by so many gingkos? No one seemed to know.

It was about then I called the Japanese Embassy. "Gingkos?" came the voice with the twinkle; and somehow I was made to feel that I had given rare pleasure in making known my thirst for knowledge. "No one has ever asked about Washington's gingko trees before,' he added, subtly conveying the idea that I was a very discerning person indeed and that he was not unappreciative of this fact. "Washington owns many fine specimens, but young trees of course. Relatively speaking, mere sparks in time,—" here the twinkle broke in at its sparkling best, "for these trees have great age. Around the temples in Japan are growing many that are 1,000 years old." Did I know it was the world's oldest tree? he asked. Yes, it was a botanical fact, the gingko existed near the close of the Paleozoic time, 200,000,000 years ago. And it is certain that it has come down to us unchanged through 10,000,000 years. The ice age destroyed tremendous areas of trees, but fortunately for its welfare, the ice sheets did not reach Japan and here the tree survived. All this information was given in pleasantly modulated tones. And, they went on, the gingko can justly be called a relic of bygone days, for it was saved for our times by the care bestowed upon it by priests of the Buddhist temples.

"But in Japan we do not call them gingko trees," the voice reflected. "We know them as Icho!" We repeated this name back and forth across the wire several times and the voice chuckled at my accent. How did America come by our gingkos? He knew this, too. A surgeon of the old Dutch East Indies Company brought the first specimen to Philadelphia in the early years of the 18th century.

It was right here that my story-telling instinct took the upper hand of my curiosity and I ventured to suggest that the information he had given me would make an interesting story. He agreed delightedly. He whisked aside my thanks with the remark that it had been a pleasure, a real pleasure, to talk to me. Any further help would be gladly and willingly given. "It would be charming for the tourists to learn to see the gingkos, as well as the cherries," he said.

The receivers clicked, and I looked at the notes I had scribbled. I felt strangely exhilarated and interested; he was right: a story of Washington's gingko trees would make a lucid subject. Autumn came and passed, and Christmas, the peace-on-earth time of the year, was in the air when bombs fell on Wake Island and Pearl Harbor. Manila, an open city, was ruthlessly assaulted from the air. Japanese planes filled the skies and death came to helpless civilians. The notes are still in my files marked Gingko: future. Somehow I don't want to write the story.

Astronomy Helps Interpret the War Bulletins

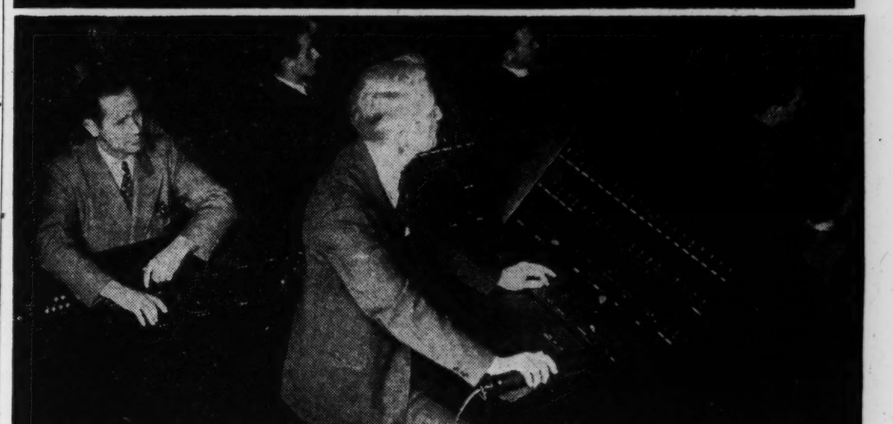
Griffith Planetarium, Los Angeles

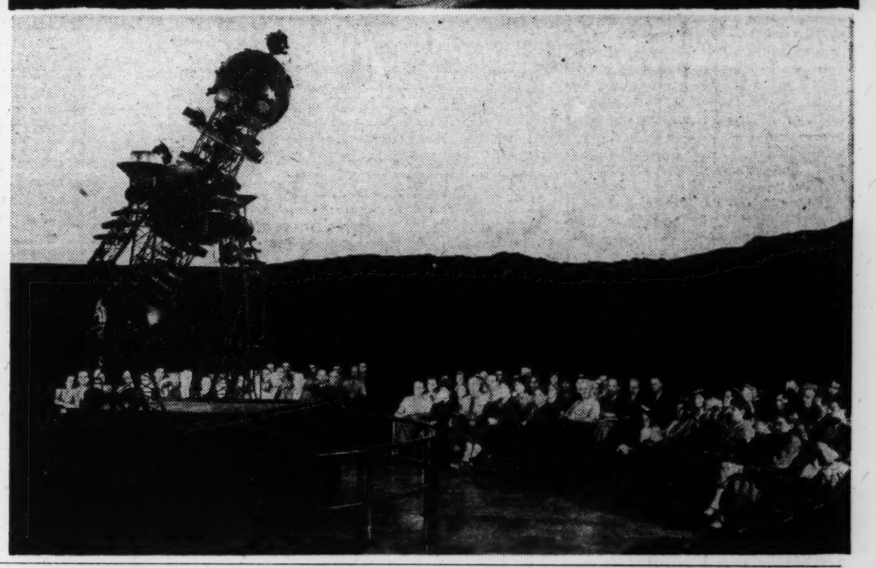
Upper right: The moon "visits" Los Angeles' Griffith Planetarium by means of a special projector.

Center right: Dr. Dinsmore Alter, Observatory Director, controls the projector which throws star images on the planetarium sky.

Lower right: A session of inside star-gazing is concluded as the strain, "By the dawn's early light," is played.

Above—Commanding a view of Los Angeles' skyline, the Griffith Observatory Planetarium attracts hundreds of visitors who come to learn about the stars.





Planetarium on coast tells why you learn of tomorrow's sinkings in Pacific today.

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Griffith Planetarium, one of the United States' five stellar theaters, has enlisted for the duration, to help interpret war bulletins. Its daily lectures include pertinent variations on that old theme about "when it's sunset in Los Angeles, it's Tuesday over there."

Study of the stars might seem a bit detached from conduct of the war (at least outside the Wilhelmstrasse), but the municipal observatory since Pearl Harbor has seen a duty which it could assume and is lending a hand to minimize confusion over today's reports of tomorrow's sinkings in the Pacific.

Everybody here knows there's an International Date Line between them and the Far Pacific front, and everybody knows there's more than a score of differences in time around the world. Just how this all fits into war reports is graphically shown in the observatory by flashing solar positions onto the domed ceiling.

The visitor who pays 28 cents, including three cents war tax, to occupy one of the 500 swivel seats surrounding the dumbbell-shaped projector, is theoretically transported in darkness to the longitude and latitude of Hawaii, Manila (or Corregidor), Tokyo, Singapore and Batavia. At each new "sitting," the "sun" is flashed on, helping the group to visualize the different views of this solar body at the same instant in widely separated spots on the earth's surface.

Deviates a Little

The Planetarium's Director-Lecturer, Dr. Dinsmore Alter, reminds that the Date Line is fortunately drawn to pass almost entirely over water. It generally follows the 180th meridian, being half way 'round the world from England's Greenwich-time's base point. Through mutual consent of nations, the Line actually deviates a little, to the east to allow Asian Siberia to be all in the same day zone, and to allow New Zealand to be as closely linked as possible. Conversely, it bends west to allow the Aleutians to be in today instead of in tomorrow, in relation to the rest of Alaska.

While these deviations bring some confusion, it's nothing like the confusion that would result if the line ran down a main boulevard in a big city, with one side Tuesday and the other side Wednesday, Dr. Alter stresses.

A preliminary illusion dispelled before each afternoon's lecture is the one held by people who think that just because they can't feel the earth move therefore it just can't be moving.

Once the audience is convinced that the earth is whirling eastward rather than that the sun is hurling itself westward, Dr. Alter goes on to show that chronological equilibrium requires westbound travelers to lose a day while eastbounders pick up a day in crossing the Line. A ship requiring 10 days of actual time between San Francisco and Yokohama is shown chalking off nine calendar days westbound and 11 calendar days eastbound.

Measuring rods of light are flashed onto the ceiling, which is more than 70 feet in diameter, to remind the neck-craning audience that in northern latitudes such as Los Angeles, the sun in winter is more southerly at noon than in summer.

Sunset

Thus the January daylight in Los Angeles may not exceed 10 hours, while in June it can exceed 14. The closer one gets to the equator, the higher climbs the sun and the smaller becomes the difference in length of daylight between summer and winter.

Evening lectures being suspended for blackout reasons, the current afternoon lectures, beginning at 3:30 o'clock, are timed for a comparison for the instant of a Los Angeles sunset, at 5 o'clock on Jan. 8.

The Thursday audience, leaving the hall just in time to witness the real sunset, has just seen how the sun looked over Pearl Harbor, being 2:30 o'clock there that same afternoon. There the sun was higher, for Honolulu is some 12 degrees closer to the equator, in comparison with Los Angeles, on the 34th parallel.

Tokyo, beyond the Date Line, is at the same instant observing 10 a. m. the next morning, Friday. Tokyo's winter daylight is slightly shorter than Los Angeles', since Tokyo is a bit over 100 miles north of the Los Angeles latitude.

Similarly, at the same instant of sunset here, the audience now knows that it's nine a. m. Friday in Corregidor and eight a. m. in Singapore, both the following day.

About this time, most of the audience confesses to a dawning of a new appreciation of distances because they recall that it's two hours difference between Chicago and Los Angeles, so it must be "some" distance latterly between Tokyo and Singapore. Too many Americans keep thinking Tokyo, Manila, and Singapore are on a straight north-south line. (They are almost on a Great Circle line, but that's another story.)

1942 Preview

Not only does the prelude to each lecture help re-arrange notions of geography and time, but it also helps to a better conception of climate, Dr. Alter has found, although his summary can't go into all ramifications.

The formal Lecture subject for January is "A Preview of the Sky for 1942," and the present policy is to include in each lecture prelude some points on the major front of the day. Dr. Alter always reminds his audience that he's prepared any day to tell what the conditions are like for, say, an invasion of the Rhineland.

Like other planetariums in the United States, the Griffith Institution made by Carl Zeiss in Jena, Germany, cost originally about $75,000. Since 1934, about $25,000 worth of new fixtures have been added, making it perhaps the best equipped. One of its features includes a phonograph device, synchronized with dramatic effect to the lecture presentations. Each lecture is concluded with a gradual fading of simulated starlight, to the strains of "By the dawn's early light," and the rest of the national anthem.

WE TRIED THAT IN FRANCE, BUT IT ONLY MADE THINGS WORSE
WARNING
TO CIVILIANS IN MANILA
If the assailant who inflicts an injury upon Japanese soldiers cannot be found, we will hold TEN influential persons as hostages who shall be shot to death.
SIGNED—
Commanding General of Japanese Army of Occupation
NAZI METHODS OF TERRORIZING CIVILIANS
L. F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

A Page Out of the Nazi Book

Boston Bruins Have Score to Settle as New York Rangers Invade Garden Tonight

Rossmen Hope for Shutout To End Visitors' Record

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just a year ago on the 25th of next month, the New York Rangers came to Boston Garden to score a 2-0 shutout over the Boston Bruins, and the Bruins have been growling over that game ever since. By winning the New Yorkers not only snapped the Bostonians' 23-game non-losing streak but they put the one black mark on an otherwise perfect year of home play for the Bruins.

Tonight the Stanley Cup defenders have the opportunity to repay the Rangers in kind and they would like nothing better than to pin a shutout on the Broadway Boys. In so doing the Bruins would end the Rangers' new N. H. L. record of scoring in 80 consecutive games, prevent the Rangers from climbing into a tie with the B's for the league leadership, and throw a temporary monkey wrench into the visitors' plans for creating a new league goal-scoring record by beating the total of 179 compiled by the Bruins of 1929-30.

It is no easy task the Bruins have set for themselves this evening as all the other major leagues can testify. As the Rangers approached the former record of 78 games without being shutout, their various opponents gave themselves pep talks before game-time only to see the Rangers continue to put the puck in the net.

In a way the Rossmen are irked by the R's new record, for it has led critics around the circuit to the gradual conclusion that possibly the Rangers have the best offense of any of the seven clubs, an honor that for several seasons has been the exclusive property of the Bruins. Not only have Lester Patrick's men scored an even 100 goals in 27 games—19 more than the Bruins have scored in 25—but three of the players have usurped the positions usually held by the Bruins in the individual scoring column.

Two years ago Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer, and Woody Dumart ran one-two-three in the point race. Last year Bill Cowley led all the scorers by 18 points and set a new record for assists in the bargain. This year Schmidt and Dumart aren't even in the first 10 scorers to date, while Bauer is tied for seventh and Cowley stands only fifth.

Right up front are Bryan Hextall, Phil Watson, and Lynn Patrick, a line which was assembled this season and which Coach Frankie Boucher wishes had been put together earlier. Hextall has 14 goals and 16 assists for the lead at 30 points; Watson comes next with nine goals and 20 assists for 29 points; and Manager Patrick's big boy, Lynn, is third with 16 goals and 12 assists for 28 points. Lynn's goal total is high for the league.

Rangers tonight will be without the services of their star defenseman, Ott Heller, with forward Neil Colville being moved back again to take his place. Grant Warwick, the R's outstanding rookie wing, has returned from his four-game absence to team again with Alan Kuntz and Clint Smith, while Alfie Pike, Alex Shibicky, and Mac Colville will work together. Babe Pratt, who was unable to play when New York was last here, will team with Bill Juzda in front of rookie Jim Henry in goal.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston	New York
Dumart, lw	rw, Hextall
Schmidt, c	c, P. Watson
Bauer, rw	lw, L. Patrick
H. Jackson, ld	rd, Coulter
Clapper, rd	ld, Pratt
Brimsek, g	g, Henry

Boston Spares: Conacher, Cowley, Wiseman, Cain, Hiller, A. Jackson, Smith, Crawford, Hollett.

New York Spares: Shibicky, M. Colville, N. Colville, Warwick, C. Smith, Pike, Juzda, Kuntz.

Time of game: 8:30 p. m.

Over the Blue Line

Hockey fans and the Bruins management alike were interested in reading Woody Dumart's mail when he got home to Brookline this afternoon. . . . Waiting for him were his orders from the Canadian War Services Board about which so much confusion raged over the week end. . . . One story had Woody reporting back home for an examination tomorrow and in the Army by the end of the week if he passes. . . . Another gave him three weeks in which to report with his induction date indefinite. . . . If the orders called for him to report tomorrow, Dumart will take a train for Toronto immediately after tonight's game.

* * *

Tonight's will be the fifth game of the current season between Bruins and Rangers. . . . The B's won the first two by 2-1 scores in a home-and-home series; Rangers won the third in New York 5-4; and the Bruins won the fourth in Boston 3-2. . . . Bryan Hextall has become only the sixth player in Ranger history to score more than 100 goals. . . . He now has 101 compiled over four and one half seasons and joins such New York heroes as Bill Cook, who scored 299 goals; Bun Cook, 154; Cecil Dillon, 152; and Frankie Boucher, 148. . . . Lynn Patrick will soon join this select class as he has 99 goals to his credit in his seven and one half years of N. H. L. play.

Sisler Re-elected High Commissioner By Semi-Pro Board

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—George Sisler of St. Louis today was re-elected high commissioner of the National Semi-pro Baseball Congress by the board of directors.

Sisler's appointment to the post he has held for five years was extended another season. His duties include acting on all appealed disputes and ruling on the eligibility of players.

Fred Clarke of Winfield, Kan., former player and manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, was chosen by the board to head a committee to co-ordinate the Congress' activities with the civilian defense health program.

Other appointments announced included these state commissioners: New York, Joseph Charles, Syracuse; Florida, Woodrow Wilson, Blountstown.

The board approved a plan to increase prize money so that an award for third place in district tournaments might be made, and decided on the distribution of 500,000 ball rule books to acquaint youngsters with the national game.

Guest Forgotten

WINNIPEG (AP)—Canada's athletic elite gathered to honor Theo Dubois, champion rower, who was voted the Dominion's outstanding athlete of 1941. That is, everyone except Dubois was present.

Finally he arrived and toastmaster Bruce Murray apologized with "I forgot to invite the guest of honor."

Red Sox Decline Offer by Grove To Pitch Again

In answer to Bob (Lefty) Grove's reported offer to return to the Boston Red Sox pitching mound in an effort to help the club since the loss of three left-handed hurlers to the Army, General Manager Eddie Collins today declared that a comeback effort by the famous portsider would be an "anti-climax to a grand and glorious career."

Collins' full statement said that "while the Boston Red Sox deeply appreciate the long and faithful service that Bob Grove has given to the Boston club, and are grateful for his offer recently made to return to try to help the Sox, we feel that such a comeback attempt would be an anti-climax to a grand and glorious career. We think too much of 'Ole Mose' to ask him to shoulder any more pitching burdens."

The three left handers whom the Red Sox lost to the armed service include Mickey Harris, who was drafted last October and who is now in the Panama Canal Zone; Earl Johnson, who was drafted Jan. 5 and who is now at Camp Roberts in California; and Larry Powell, who was purchased from the Coast last year and who was inducted in August. Despite the loss of these three, the Sox still have two lefties in Oscar Judd and Ken Chase.

"Eating out" used to be an event

Because restaurants today serve better and more appetizing food, restaurant dining has greatly increased. A host of attractive places bid you welcome, for a modest luncheon or an elaborate dinner. There is enjoyment and relaxation in the frequent patronage of good eating places.

LET RESTAURANT ADVERTISING IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BE YOUR GUIDE

Ranger Rookie Grant Warwick —By Pap'

—THE RANGER ROOKIE IS LEADING THE FIELD IN THE RACE FOR THE CALDER TROPHY, THE OUTSTANDING FRESHMAN AWARD
RANGERS
GOOD THINGS COME IN SMALL PACKAGES!!
A WASTE OF TIME!!
HE STANDS 5-FOOT-5, BUT MAKES UP FOR HIS LACK OF BULK WITH SPEED and HUSTLE
WARWICK HAD PILED UP 17 POINTS BEFORE A SHOULDER INJURY BENCHED HIM FOR A SPELL
Pap'

AP Features

Triple Tie In Billiard Title Race

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Willie Hoppe, defending champion from New York, kept pace with the leaders of the world three-cushion billiard tournament last night by defeating Otto Reiselt of Cleveland, 50 to 34, in 37 innings.

The victory put Hoppe on an even basis with Joe Chamaco of Mexico City and Welker Cochran of San Francisco with four wins and one defeat each. Cochran tied Chamaco in the first of last night's two matches by winning from Ralph Greenleaf of Monmouth, Ill., 50 to 49 in 64 innings, longest match thus far in this year's tournament.

Chamaco chalked up an unfinished run of seven yesterday to defeat John Fitzpatrick of Los Angeles, 50 to 49, in 55 innings. It was Chamaco's fourth win in five matches.

Art Rubin of Brooklyn won his second victory in the other afternoon match with a 50 to 44 margin over Earle Lookabaugh of Chicago in 59 innings. Rubin led at the intermission, 25 to 5, but Lookabaugh narrowed the gap in the second part of the match.

The standings:

	W	L	High Run	Best Game
Willie Hoppe	4	1	8	25
Welker Cochran	4	1	9	39
Joe Chamaco	4	1	8	35
Arthur Thurnblad	3	2	8	45
Ralph Greenleaf	3	3	9	51
Otto Reiselt	3	4	10	34
John Fitzpatrick	3	4	9	41
Jake Schaefer	2	3	9	42
Earle Lookabaugh	2	5	6	46
Arthur Rubin	2	6	6	39

Draw Announced For Tennis Play

The draw for the second annual Metropolitan men's indoor tennis doubles championship to start, Jan. 23 at the Badminton & Tennis Club, Hemingway Street, is as follows:

P. Gulbord and A. Stitt (1) vs.
G. D'Arcy and P. Spencer, 6:30 p. m.
K. Butler and D. Perkins vs.
H. Farrar and E. Cambell, 9:30 p. m.
R. Bowditch and W. Power vs.
C. Hill and Shattuck, 7:30 p. m.
J. H Dyson and H. S. Halliday vs.
R. Peeler and partner, 10:30 p. m.
J. B. Wilkinson and R. Ellis (3) vs.
W. Morton and J. Miles, 7:30 p. m.
C. G. Plimpton and R. Emmons vs.
J. Allen and J. Abbot, 3:30 p. m.
D. Manchester and A. Everts vs.
W. Anstey and F. Hill, Jr., 9:30 p. m.
T. Kissel and O. Wilson vs.
R. Ward and J. D. Morrill, 3:30 p. m.
S. Hunter and G. Goodwin (2) vs.
D. Buchanan and L. Howard, 8:30 p. m.
R. A. Wallace and H. Blue vs.
P. Shepherd and H. Derby, 5:30 p. m.
C. Swanson and N. Kraus vs.
R. Simmers and W. Rockwell, 10:30 p. m.
J. Corish and H. Hyde vs.
G. Owen, Jr. and R. Bourne, 4:30 p. m.
C. Steele, Jr. and R. Freedman (4)
N. Hooe and G. Mandell, 5:30 p. m.
J. Merrill and A. Kaufman vs.
A. K. Berle and W. Herron, 6:30 p. m.
D. Allmon and E. McKnight vs.
R. Hornblower and L. Withington, 4:30 p. m.
A. Wilder and P. B. Jameson vs.
M. Whiting and G. Fox, 8:30 p. m.

Seeded teams in order are followed by position in parenthesis.

Shore Again

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The suspension of Eddie Shore "from any participation as player, coach or manager in any Springfield games at home or abroad until further notice," is announced by President Maurice Podoloff of the American Hockey League.

Podoloff said he planned to issue a statement soon.

Shore, who also owns the Springfield club which is leading the circuit's eastern division, attacked Referee Eddie Kuntz on the ice and later resumed the quarrel in the official's dressing room here Sunday night. Podoloff was present at the game.

Andy Zimmer, Indiana University's fast scorer in basketball, stands 6ft. 5in.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Tire Shortage Blow to Al Schacht

A recent story out of New York with Al Schacht commenting on Moe Berg's shift from the Red Sox coaching staff to a good-will ambassador post, brings to mind that few persons will be hit any harder by the shortage of automobile tires than the famous "Clown Prince" of the national pastime. For weeks Al has been busy making 1942 bookings throughout the minor leagues, but now is confronted with the seemingly impossible task of keeping them.

Because he often works six or seven days (or nights) a week, Schacht does not let any grass grow under his feet—or, as in this case, under his tires. He sometimes jumps as far as 700 miles in one day, with the aid of a spare driver. Obviously, the only way he can keep to such a torrid schedule is by auto.

70,000 Hard Miles

Schacht is one of the best advertisements the automobile people ever had. If the car is still usable after he has completed his tour of the bush leagues, it deserves the Grand Prix. He averages some 50,000 miles from April to October and adds about 20,000 more for pleasure jaunts the rest of the year. And those are not the 70,000 sort of miles you or I would put on a car. They are high speed miles over all manner of roads and in all sorts of weather.

Pushing his car through dirt mountain roads and over the blistering-hot pavements of the desert country, Schacht wears out a set of tires in about 15,000 miles. In fact, by way of playing safe he changes every 10,000. Last season he wore out six sets, an average he has maintained for the past five years. Unless he can hire someone to hold up a tire factory, his chances of going the rounds in '42 are indeed slim.

Will Miss Berg

Berg's absence in baseball is a great loss to Schacht. Al took deep delight in kidding Moe in front of the crowd at the Sarasota Terrace Hotel every spring; ridiculing his conservatism by such lines as "one suit Berg"—all of which the Red Sox coach took doubled up with laughter. The lobby was a swell place to be the first night Schacht came in from Miami. Al would settle in an easy chair within earshot of Moe and, mile by mile, describe how the learned Professor "back seat drove" him from New York, through the Old South and down Florida's East coast in two days flat.

But in one of his more serious moments, Schacht will tell you: "A great guy, that Berg. He's done a lot for me and probably don't know it. All you've got to do is ride 1,500 miles with him and you're educated. And I'm not kidding."

Plenty of Laughs

Berg-Schacht stories would take up several chapters of a book. For every one laugh Al would get on Moe, the Professor would have two on Al. Berg's tales were short and to the point; Schacht's dramatized with gestures. Every once in a while Al would start a story about Moe, but drag it out so long that he would forget the punch line and have to leave his audience in suspense. However, more often than not it got more laughs than the joke would have.

Berg had a favorite trick for Schacht and must have pulled it a half dozen times a season, but Al would fall without fail. Moe would spot his traveling companion in the lobby of the Sarasota Terrace, remind him, perhaps, of the time he hired a colored boy as a chauffeur in a small southern town, paid the boy in advance, watched him spend the money, then discovered that he didn't know the difference between a clutch and rumble seat. A group of apparently interested spectators would gather around, urging Schacht to continue. But with Al at the height of the tale, his arms moving in wild gestures, Berg would give a prearranged signal and the boys would suddenly walk away and leave him standing by himself.

Eastern Players Monopolize Top Of A. L. Scoring

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20 (AP)—Eastern division players today virtually monopolized the top scoring positions in the American Hockey League—occupying eight of the first 10 slots.

Bill Summerhill of Springfield and now with the Brooklyn Americans and Ad DeMarco of Providence shared the lead, each with 38 points. Runner-up was Lou Trudel of Washington, the pacesetter until last week when Summerhill overtook him. Lou trails by two points.

Les Cunningham of Cleveland and Gordon Pettinger of Hershey are the only westerners occupying a respectable spot, Cunningham with 35 points and Pettinger with two less, but a considerable distance from the top.

Ed Bush, having added two minutes last week, has now spent exactly an hour in the penalty box. Despite this, the Providence star has tallied 24 points, one less than Cunningham.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Summerhill, Springfield	16	22	38
DeMarco, Providence	16	22	38
Trudel, Washington	20	16	36
Calladine, Providence	21	14	35
Cunningham, Cleveland	14	21	35
Bush, Providence	12	22	34
Drouin, Washington	16	17	33
Pettinger, Hershey	6	27	33
Herchenratter, Philadelphia	15	16	31
Boucher, Providence	11	19	30
Brown, Indianapolis	11	19	30
Collings, Providence	7	23	30
Desilets, Cleveland	15	15	30
Douglas, Indianapolis	5	25	30
Kelly, Springfield	10	20	30

Kovacs Sidelined

OTTAWA, Jan. 20 (AP)—In a trio of round-robin singles matches, necessitated by an injury to Frank Kovacs, Don Budge defeated both Bobby Riggs and Fred Perry last night in the pro tennis troupe's third appearance in Canada.

Budge downed Riggs in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2 and then trimmed Perry in similar manner, 6-2, 6-4. Riggs won from Perry in the "consolation" match, 6-4, 6-1.

Kovacs will be unable to play for at least two weeks. Lester Stoefen, former United States Davis Cupper, will replace Kovacs.

Canadian Hockey

By the Canadian Press

Undated Scores
Cape Breton Seniors
Sydney 4, Glace Bay 9.
Ontario Hockey Association
Kingston 6, Niagara Falls 2.
Thunder Bay Juniors
Port Arthur W. E. 10, Fort William C. C. 5.
Saskatchewan Seniors
Flin Flon 8, Yorkton 3.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 19

Virginia Tech 15, N. C. State 14.

New Ruling May Allow Grid Team

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 20 (AP)—Backfield Coach Bill Hartman joins the Army tomorrow—but the University of Georgia Athletic Department is too happy to know or care.

Frankie Sinkwich & Company will be back next fall.

University President Harmon Caldwell brought the news from an Atlanta conference between Georgia Selective Service officials and heads of private and state-supported colleges. Simmered down, he said, the draft executives told him:

If the University system speeded up its academic work to graduate seniors May 2, and pushed juniors through a summer schedule to graduate them Jan. 1, 1943, Selective Service would look favorably upon allowing such juniors to finish school.

Graduate May 2

With that, President Caldwell announced: (1) Georgia seniors will graduate May 2; (2) Georgia, along with the entire state-supported system, goes immediately on a year-'round schedule; (3) the junior class will graduate Jan. 1, 1943. He said that 80 per cent of the junior and senior classes normally would fall in Class 1-A under forthcoming new registration.

President Caldwell made no mention of All-America Sinkwich and Georgia's Orange Bowl champions—but a million-dollar legacy couldn't have brought a wider grin to the little round man, Coacn Wally Butts. Even the loss of Bill Hartman didn't cause a quiver. Wally just announced he'd take on the job himself.

Top Grid Team

Unless Georgia selective service officials change their collective mind, it means Wally will have one of the South's top football teams next fall. Excepting only Cliff Kimsey, blocking back, and Tommy Greene, tackle, he'll have back the entire starting line-up which whipped Texas Christian 40-26 at Miami New Year's Day. And in addition, he expects to have the services of Gus Letchas, sophomore wingback who would have played first string in 1941 but for technical ineligibility, and ball-toting Charlie Trippi, who was likened to Sinkwich as a freshman star last fall.

Ranger Forward Remains at Top Of Scoring List

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Bryan Hextall, the New York Ranger right wing with the left hand shot, added four notches to his scoring total during the past week and continues as the leading point-maker in the National Hockey League.

Hextall now has pushed 14 goals into the net and has assisted on 16 others for an aggregate of 30 points.

His two linemates, Phil Watson, and Lynn Patrick, are second and third with 29 and 28 points, respectively.

Boston's Bill Cowley, who was second to Hextall last week, went scoreless during the period and skidded all the way to fifth.

The leading scorers:

Player, Club	G	A	Pts
Hextall, New York	14	16	30
P. Watson, New York	9	20	29
L. Patrick, New York	16	12	28
Thoms, Chicago	11	16	27
Cowley, Boston	4	22	26
Abel, Detroit	9	17	26
Grosso, Detroit	12	13	25
Drillon, Toronto	12	12	24
Bauer, Boston	9	15	24
Anderson, Brooklyn	5	19	24

College Basketball

Results Jan. 19

By the Associated Press

East

Gettysburg 57, Western Maryland 40.
Bucknell 77, Lebanon Valley 44.
Penn Military 43, Juniata 40.
W. Va. Wes. 40, Alderson-Broaddus 39.
Glenville Tea. 72, Potomac Tea. 40.
Fairmount Tea. 62, Davis-Elkins 53.
Syracuse 50, Fordham 43.

South

Vanderbilt 50, Sewanee 20.
Kentucky 51, Georgia 26.
Tulane 27, Mississippi 21.
Austin Peay 47, Cumberland 42.
Kentucky Wes. 40, Transylvania 34.

Midwest

Springfield (Mo.) Tea. 30, Tulsa 20.
Washburn 28, Maryville Teachers 27.
Penn College 47, Central (Iowa.) 45.
Arkansas Tea. 34, Arkansas State 20.
Mount Union 60, Marietta 37.
No. Dakota State 44, Iowa State Tea. 36.
Oklahoma 46, Missouri 31.
Ohio State 51, Northwestern 41.
Minnesota 52, Chicago 28.
Illinois 42, Iowa 35.
Phillips Oilers 50, Owens Glass 36.
Toledo 54, Kent State 43.
Wisconsin 58, Michigan 36.
Hamline 43, St. Johns (Minn.) 18.
Wabash 55, Earlham 38.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 61, Rider 47.
Iowa State 45, Kansas 41.

West

Northwest Nazarene 63, E. Oregon Tea. 58.
John Tarleton 56, Decatur Baptist 23.
Oregon State 45, Washington 35.

Wichita Director

WICHITA, Kan. (AP) — Ralph Graham, assistant backfield coach at Indiana University since 1934, has stepped into a $4,000 job as Athletic Director at Wichita University.

Graham won nine varsity letters—three each in football, basketball and tennis—at Kansas State College and was All Big Six fullback his junior and senior years. He was graduated in 1934.

He succeeds Al Gebert, resigned.

Cox May Be Called

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Billy Cox, rookie shortstop purchased by the Pittsburgh Pirates last year from Harrisburg of the Interstate League, has returned his 1942 contract unsigned, with a letter notifying Pirate officials he expects to be inducted into the Army shortly.

The Pirates paid $20,000 for Cox, regarded as one of the brightest prospects in baseball. He lives with his parents in Newport, Pa.

Rogers Hornsby Is Chosen To Baseball Hall of Fame

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—The fabulous baseball career of Rogers Hornsby, the greatest right-handed hitter of all time, carried him into the Hall of Fame today. The "Rajah," who performed for five different clubs and managed four of them in a 23-year span in the majors, who batted over .400 in three seasons and twice was named the most valuable player in the National League, who earned perhaps half a million dollars from baseball and lost most of it, received 182 votes out of 233 cast by baseball writers.

As a result a bronze plaque, bearing his dimple-cheeked likeness, will soon be placed alongside those of baseball's other immortals—Cobb, Wagner, Ruth, Mathewson and the rest—in the little shrine at Cooperstown, N. Y.

Wide World

Rogers Hornsby

Hornsby is the general manager and bench pilot of Fort Worth in the Texas League. He is a jovial, gray-haired minor-league executive. But in days that a vast majority of the baseball fans can still remember he was a bright comet shooting an unpredictable course across sport's horizon.

He broke into the National League with the St. Louis Cardinals in 1915 as a shortstop. Later he played every position in the infield, tried the outfield, and moved to the New York Giants, to the Boston Braves, to the Chicago Cubs, to the Cardinals again, and finally to the St. Louis Browns. He managed the Cards, Braves, Cubs and Browns, reaching a salary peak of $40,000 a year with the Cubs.

Led Seven Years

He led the National League in batting for seven years, six of them in succession for the Cardinals from 1920 to 1925, inclusive. He batted .401 in 1922, in 1924 reached .424, the modern record for both major leagues, and in 1925 followed up with .403.

He also led the league in 1928 with .387 for the Braves and was voted the most valuable player in 1925 with the Cards and in 1929 while with the Cubs.

Hornsby had no faults on the playing field, but the magnates found some with him off the diamond.

In 1926, at the height of his career as a player and manager, the Cardinals let him go because he could not be brought to salary terms by President Sam Breadon. He was traded to the New York Giants for Frank Frisch and served one season as captain under John McGraw, then was traded to Boston as manager of the Braves. His salary, then about $36,000, was too much for the club to carry and he was passed along to the Cubs in the biggest trade in history—Chicago giving $200,000 in cash and five players.

Let Out by Cubs

The Cubs let him go unceremoniously in 1932 and the Browns dismissed him "for actions off the ball field" in 1937. Since then no major-league club has ever hired him, but he has managed at Baltimore and Oklahoma City in the minors and is moving to Fort Worth this year.

Hornsby is the 14th player elected to the Hall of Fame. To enter he had to receive 75 per cent of the baseball writers' vote, a qualification he narrowly missed at the last election three years ago. He follows Lou Gehrig, who was chosen last year under a suspension of the rules. This is the score by ballots in the election (175 votes needed to elect):

182, Rogers Hornsby; 136, Frank Chance; 126, Rube Waddell; 113, Ed Walsh; 111, Miller Huggins; 104, Ed Delahanty; 91, Johnny Evers; 89 Wilbert Robinson; 88, Mickey Cochrane; 84, Frank Frisch; 77, Hugh Duffy; 72, Herb Pennock; 71, Clark Griffith; 66, Jimmie Collins; 66, Rabbit Maranville; 64, Hugh Jennings; 63, Mordecai Brown and Eddie Plank; 59 Iron Man McGinnity; 58, Fred Clarke; 57 Roger Bresnahan; 55, Chief Bender; 53, Ray Schalk.

45, Pie Traynor; 44, Ross Youngs; 39, Home Run Baker; 37, Dazzy Vance; 36, Bill Terry and Joe Tinker; 33, Addie Joss; 15, Nap Rucker and John Kling; 11, Babe Adams; 8, Hank Gowdy; 5, Kid Nichols; 4, Jess Burkett and Harry Hellmann; 3, Eddie Grant, Branch Rickey and Zack Wheat; 2, Donie Bush, Sam Crawford, Pepper Martin, Roger Peckinpaugh and Rhoddy Wallace.

1, Ginger Beaumont, Jake Beckley, Joe Boley, Bill Bradley, Lave Cross, Bill Dineen, Jack Dunn, Kid Elberfeld, Red Faber, Bill Hamilton, Babe Herman, Waite Hoyt, Joe Kelley, Dick Kerr, Arlie Latham, Bobby Lowe, Sherwood Magee, Deacon Phillippe, Edd Roush, Amos Rusie, Germany Schaefer, Everett Scott, Harry Steinfeldt, Fred Tenney, Bill Wambsganss, Hack Wilson and Smoky Joe Wood.

Sports Around the Hub

Johnny Evers Coming Jan. 28

Little Johnny Evers, who with equally diminutive Rabbit Maranville held up the middle of the Braves' infield back in 1914 when dynamic George Stallings was manager and brought a National League pennant and world championship to Boston, will be one of the featured speakers at the annual baseball writers' banquet in the main ballroom of the Copley-Plaza one week from tomorrow night. Johnny should bring back many fond memories to the older fans present.

The scribes are working overtime in an effort to take care of as many ticket requests as possible, but many checks will have to be returned. Every available inch of floor space will be utilized, yet the disappointed list will be a lengthy one.

Another problem—although a pleasant one—which confronts the writers is the allotting of times to the numerous speakers. When you have a batting order which includes Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jimmy Conzelman, Warren Brown, Ira Thomas, Comic Lou Holtz, Evers, and others to be announced later, you find that there aren't nearly enough minutes in an hour.

* * * *

Resplendent in his new uniform as a Major in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, Boston University's head football coach, Pat Hanley, yesterday left Boston for Quantico, Va., where he will undergo a short period of indoctrination before being detailed to active service. At Back Bay Station Pat was given a royal send-off by a group of friends headed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who praised the Terrier mentor highly for his work here. Accompanying Pat was Mrs. Hanley, who plans to spend a week in Viriginia. Walt Holmer, backfield assistant at B. U. for the past eight years and the man most prominently mentioned for the vacant head coaching job, rode as far as Providence, as did Hanley's son, Jack.

* * *

Probably within a month Harvard will have settled its athletic policy for the war. Many colleges already have done so and indications are that Harvard will permit freshmen to compete, maintain regular schedules, increase intramural competition, speed up the academic course and arrange for summer athletics.

* * *

Basketball coaches, players and fans are invited to attend a court game clinic under the sponsorship of the Boys' Club of Boston at the Eben D. Jordan gymnasium, Charlestown, Thursday evening at 8:15 o'clock. Bunny Levitt, who holds the world free throw crown at 499 consecutive baskets, will make his only local appearance of the winter in this sector with a lecture on his favorite subject. Also, moving pictures of leading tournaments of the past year will be shown.

* * *

The touring New Hampshire basketball team meets Henry McCarthy's M. I. T. varsity this evening and continues on to Springfield for a date tomorrow evening. Other important New England cage games tomorrow bring together Brown and Yale at New Haven, and Bowdoin at Bates. The Brown-Yale series, which began away back in 1909, shows the Eli with 14 wins and the Bruins with four.

* * *

Shorts . . . Ira Thomas, who will sit at the head table and take a turn at speaking when baseball officials and fans gather at the Copley-Plaza Jan 28, will be remembered as a catcher for the Philadelphia Athletics back at the turn of the century . . . The Braves will not send out contracts until Feb. 1, or later . . . Watertown High will have a baseball team in the Suburban League next spring. Either Dedham or Woburn may also join, bringing the line-up to an even eight teams . . . Henry McCarthy announces that the annual Tech cage tourney will be held as planned, with dates to be given later.

* * *

The critics left Hughie Duffy out in the cold again in the Hall of Fame balloting. What's wrong? . . . As suggested in one of our columns a while ago, Lefty Grove hints that he may take another fling at pitching in '42, now that the Army and Navy are taking so many younger men . . . Earl Johnson is in the Army intelligence at Fort Roberts, Calif . . . What a hitter that Rogers Hornsby was! From 1920 through '25 his averages were: .370, .397, .401, .384, .424 and .403 . . . The Metropolitan indoor men's doubles tennis play gets under way Friday at the Badminton and Tennis Club.

Biltmore Golf

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 20 (AP)—Blazing over 11 holes at one-under-par, Frank Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio, defeated D. D. Carver of Miami, 8 and 7, yesterday to advance to the second round of the Miami-Biltmore amateur golf tournament.

Former amateur champion Dick Chapman defeated Bob Odom of Coral Gables, 8 and 7. Other survivors included co-medalist Gus Novotony, Memphis, Tenn.; Skee Rigel, Glendale, Calif., Tom Somerville, Wilmington, Del.; and W. H. Evans, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To Improve Conditions We Must Understand Why Religious Education Lost Ground

Religious Education and the Schools—2

By Albert F. Gilmore

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a previous article it was stated that in recent decades religious education had perceptibly declined in institutions of learning, both public and private, especially in America. The reasons for this decline were broadly stated. This article today deals more specifically with the reasons for this decline.

It is a truism of the Nazarene's teaching that no man can serve two masters. The assertion that if he loves one, he will despise the other implies a mutual antagonism between them. What was true in Jesus' time has been equally true through the ages. It is quite impossible to love the things of the Spirit while loving with equal intensity materiality in all its alluring forms.

It is perfectly plain, even to the casual observer, that in the development of America the people became engrossed in a tremendous enterprise, that of building from the wilderness a nation with the material comforts of a civilized people, with the advantages which the social order of the times demanded, and with the privileges which accrue from increasing material prosperity. Prosperity came slowly at first but in ever increasing measure until the United States became materially the most prosperous nation in the world. In no other country have the common people possessed so much freedom to pursue their own ways of life while enjoying the comforts devised and supplied by the great industrialists. In no other country have so many attained to great wealth and its concomitant influence upon society.

The Price Paid

With the gain in material prosperity, however, interest in religion waned. And the price paid for this material prosperity was lessened spiritual vigor, a diminished faith in and desire for the rituals of worship established by the early settlers This downward course was inevitable because of a lessened interest in the Sacred Scriptures and in their promises of reward for adherence to and exercise of the stern faith which their forefathers had so grandly possessed.

This does not imply that there was not intense activity among the religious institutions of the country. Church and Temple strove mightily to maintain interest in things of the Spirit, and the efforts were not in vain. What happened, however, was that educational programs apart from the Church paid less and less attention to the teaching of religion until it was reduced to the present innocuous state.

In the higher institutions, development and popularity of the physical sciences tended to draw off interest in the Bible. The generally accepted theory of evolution, disproved to the student the story of creation, that is, that the universe was created in six days. How, he inquired, could it be possible that an overruling Power made the earth in six days when physical science plainly proves that it has evolved through eons of time, incalculable from any human standard? How could the Lord God have made man from the dust of the ground, and Eve from Adam's rib when natural science says that man has developed through the long ages from lower forms of life?

No Answer Provided

Such questions asked by the conscientious student received no adequate answer from the Biblical side. It was not made clear that the true story of creation is told in the first chapter of Genesis and that this creation was spiritual; that "days" meant periods of spiritual unfoldment, not measures of duration. Inclined as the honest student was to accept the teachings of his textbooks and of his instructors, he was left in a state of uncertainty and even of distress, a mental state only partially relieved by turning away from the Biblical phase of the problem and granting full acceptance to the teachings of natural science.

As there was no counter-balance of spiritual instruction offered the student, the result was inevitable—loss of faith in the teachings of the Scriptures and loss of any sense of necessity for the bread of life which they contain. Material science built for the student a sensuous concept of the universe which satisfied his search for the secret of life, of its purpose and meaning.

Materialistic Emphasis

This situation which prevailed with a large proportion of the students in the higher institutions could scarcely fail to have its repercussions in the community to which the graduate returned. And the result has been an increasing attention to and satisfaction in the gratification of the physical senses. Modern invention has accelerated this tendency in a degree unrecognized except by professional students of sociology. They are keenly aware of the situation, both of the causes and the effects.

Another potent factor in the lessening interest in religious education has been the revolutionary change in the home life of the people. This has been due largely to the so-called emancipation of woman, the escape from the confining home duties that in the early years of the country used to take all of her day. As many of the former home activities moved to the factory and families needed increased income to provide those commodities formerly made in the home, women entered the business and industrial world. This was an important factor in the change in home conditions. The employed woman could scarcely be expected to give the same amount of time to the home, to the rearing and education of her children as was exercised in the earlier periods of the country's history.

In Large Measure Neglected

As a result more responsibility fell to the public school. But religious teaching, even reading of the Scriptures, has been eliminated from the daily program of the school. It follows, then, that in the home and school the teaching of spiritual values—the very foundation stones of true character building—has become in a large measure neglected.

Another factor in this trend away from spiritual education has been the larger opportunity for entertainment and amusement offered youth of this day. The child, thrown more upon his own resources, has found amusement in the movies, in greatly improved opportunity for games, in divers activities, all of which, while wholesome in a measure, yet in the aggregate have set his feet rather firmly in the path of sense education and material enjoyment. The home no longer has the place it formerly held in directing the youthful feet in the paths of which the milestones are religious faith and the building of Christian character.

General Trends

These are, to be sure, general trends to which may be found many exceptions, but the pattern is unmistakable. Spiritually, society has been slipping in the instruction of youth in the ways of faith based upon spiritual understanding. The greatest need of humanity, to know and trust God, has been increasingly neglected. Industrial development and unprecedented material prosperity have had a great influence in determining the present pattern of society. No one factor has more deeply influenced the mental and spiritual status of America than the unprecedented expansion of industry in the period following the war between States. The unlimited resources of the country made the opportunity which a native ingenuity, bold spirit of adventure, and vigorous managerial ability developed America into the greatest industrial empire of all time.

It seemed inevitable that this huge expansion should have its impact upon every phase of the social fabric. As great fortunes were amassed, the industrial influence was expanded to a point where it reached the curricula of the higher institutions of learning, the halls of Congress, the press, even the church pulpit itself. Its demands were for education, for religious teaching, for the news and editorial comment to take cognizance of the material needs of the country's expanding industrial program. It sought and gained ascendancy of the things which are temporal.

This pressure, constant and vocal, could scarcely fail to affect directly the educational program of the day. One demand came, for example, for more and ever more trained chemists. Great industrial plants set up research bureaus which were constantly in need of highly trained men. Education responded. The department of chemistry in college and university expanded to meet the need. Students majored for four years in this subject, paying just enough attention to other subjects to enable them to "get by" on examination day. The old cultural education with its ethical and spiritual animus often went by the board.

Lost Desire For Spirituality

In a convention of chemical engineers held in a western city, an enthusiast, inspired by the glowing accounts of new marvels in chemistry, emphatically declared that mankind no longer had need for God. Chemistry was supplying every possible want. Only in a lesser degree does the same result obtain in many other great industrial developments.

This materialism influenced religious trends in a degree scarcely recognized. Gratification of the senses superseded the desire for knowledge of things of the Spirit. The desire to know and obey God lessened in the hearts of the people. The inevitable result of this was apathy toward the need for religious education for the children. A people engrossed in the manifold allurements of material prosperity, satisfied in the gratification of the personal senses, gradually lost the desire for spiritual enlightenment.

Another factor which contributes to elevate the false education above the true is the welter of literature, books, magazines, comic strips of a character to build up in the child thought a false sense of values, to impress false standards, and to engross the unfolding thought with the unlovely, the crude, and, often, the salacious. Can one doubt the weight of influence upon the youth of this mass of subversive material so constantly placed before them?

The result unmistakably has been to fill the minds of youth with a type of materialism which not only tends to misshape character, but rather to lessen if not to shut out even the possibility of receptivity to the most important of all education—acquaintance with the spiritual values upon which rests the entire universe. These combined influences make for generations of men and women whose standards of conduct, whose concepts of life and its purposes, have stemmed from influences which at their best have little relation to the eternal values, the things which are not seen through the physical senses.

The Real Test

Let the situation be not misunderstood. The industrial development of the country has been a grand and necessary unfoldment. It was inevitable that a vigorous young nation, planted in a region richly endowed by nature, should unloose its creative energy in ever expanding industry. This is not to be deprecated, but applauded; that is, applauded if this growth has not been at the expense of the nation's soul. That's the test. The rich man in the parable, desiring to become richer in materiality, tore down his barns to build greater. But he lost what might have been his most precious treasure—spiritual understanding.

To be sure, industry should expand. It is inevitable. The agent for an English chemical company, whom I met many years ago while traversing a distant ocean, told with a measure of triumph how he had once sold a well-known American corporation the formula for picric acid for £7,000. This formula could have been found in any textbook on the subject, but the Americans did not know that. They were not chemically conscious. That was three or more decades ago. It was necessary in the logical development of the country that the natural sciences should be developed. But it has not been for the greatest benefit of the people that this expansion was made at the expense of the most precious of all forms of education, the acquiring of a knowledge of God.

This is a picture of the present situation. The path has been downward. The way back will be discussed in the next article.

Articles on Religious Education and the Schools are running on the Tuesday Education Page for the six weeks from January 13 through February 17. Mr. Gilmore's third article will appear next Tuesday.

Students of Williams College coming out of Chapel

Language Has Two Functions

Basic English

Thirty-third of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In their book called "The Meaning of Meaning," C. K. Ogden and I. A. Richards call our attention to the double function of language. They say that we use words for two main purposes: (1) to express and communicate our thoughts, and (2) to express and communicate our feelings. To the former they give the name "referential" language, and to the latter they give the name "emotive" language.

Examples of the Two Kinds of Statements

To quote from Hugh Walpole's book "Semantics": "Emotive language expresses the speaker's feelings, and aims at stirring those of the hearer, and perhaps spurring him on to some action. Referential language refers to objects, or actions, or situations which may be pointed to or described, and makes statements which may be verified or disproved by the other fellow."

Scientific terminology and words like *chair*, *house*, and *of* would come under the term of referential language, because there would be no argument about their definition. Words like *glamour*, *atrocity*, and *important* would come under the term of emotive language because they depend for their meaning upon somebody's opinion. "I took my dress to the cleaner's" would be a referential statement; and "My heart is bursting with joy" would be an emotive statement.

These two sorts of language are always getting mixed up in our daily discourse. Who has not felt the bitter connotations put by socialists upon a word like "capitalist"? Or the cruelty expressed by the Nazis in the term "Jew"? Or the persuasive sentimentality which the real estate agent tries to call up in the word "owner"? We must beware of unscrupulous people who would practice the art of persuasion upon us in their sales talk and propaganda by appealing to our emotions with words which depend for their force upon connotations such as these.

Emotive language has its virtues to be sure, for it is the language of poetry, but we are not here concerned with this happier side.

Here is a list of words, some of which are emotive and some referential. See if you can pick out which is which:

1. word
2. language
3. home
4. exquisite
5. desk
6. chair
7. the
8. complex
9. simple
10. false
11. criminal
12. cruel
13. wall
14. vengeance
15. ink
16. sword
17. treacherous
18. soldier
19. virtue
20. and
21. go
22. strength
23. property
24. but
25. house

Underline the words which you consider to be referential words. The answers will be found at the end of the article.

Decide Which Is Which

Here is another exercise. In it you will have to consider whether the words are being used referentially or emotively in the context in which you find them. The first is from a translation of a speech by Dr. Ley, Labor Minister for Nazi Germany. The second is from a scientific textbook. Consider each word and put E or R against it according to your findings.

1. "Just as Poland was annihilated, so also will Britain be annihilated. We Germans are going to fight that great handicap—our good nature—and we will be hard and relentless in fighting for our demands."

2. "Photons of either of these two kinds would have an incomparably greater mass than the photons of any ordinary kind of radiation, and so ought to be immediately recognizable. Photons may be regarded as bullets, all traveling with a uniform speed — the speed of light."

In the first exercise the emotive words are numbers: 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 19.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor

Scheduled Practicing

One of the advantages of the private boarding school or private country day school is the fact that regular study and practice periods can be fitted into the day's activities. This piano student attends Jennings Seminary, a school established by Methodists in 1859 in Aurora, Ill. Jennings now enrolls girls for an all-around high school course, and has always managed to keep its fees modest, its way of life simple and homelike.

Through the Editor's Window

With Billy—To Zanzibar and Beyond

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Where," challenged eight-year-old Billy without his accustomed greeting, as he clambered into my car for his first ride with me to school since 1942 came round, "is Zanzibar?"

"Do you really want to know, or do you want to find out if I know—because I don't," I laughed.

His round pink face broke into smiles, but he waited.

"Well, it's probably one of the East Indies," I hazarded, mindful of much freshly revealed ignorance of the geography of that region.

"Oh, you're just guessing," he teased.

"Or I'll wager it's the name of a new five-cent candy bar."

Billy chose to ignore this.

"It's an island, but you're COLD," he contributed. "And I know 'cause I looked it up. You have to go to Africa to find it,—and the Indian Ocean."

This was something different! Our riding-to-school conversation in 1942 was already reaching a new high. Last term we had discussed elementary things like cotton, and football, a little girl named Betty, and the way ants managed their estates. With an occasional spot of research I had managed to keep up my end.

"You really know there is such a place?" I repeated.

"Sure. It's got a stamp. Come down sometime soon and I'll show you."

So that was it! My blue-eyed, pink-cheeked comrade with his green metal lunchbox had, since Christmas, become a Stamp Collector.

I couldn't envision Zanzibar on my atlas of memory, but I was learning more about Malaya and the Philippines and Indo-China with every newspaper headline, so plunged boldly in. These 1942 en-route conversations were going to be fun! Keep us on our toes, too,—mine anyway.

* * *

Clipper routes and the clipper that because of Pearl Harbor had to turn back and come home around the world, we discussed with the authoritative air of a couple of veteran pilots. The stamps had already made Billy aware of those intrepid birds of passage.

This introduced colonial possessions, and the rubber we were even then riding to school upon. Then we went on to the idea of getting materials from place to place. Many a fifteen-minute adult conversation has less substance than this traveling of the mind and evaluating of ideas that now interested Billy because of his few stamps.

The Burma Road brought up the Pony Express of our own American West of pioneer days. "I have a stamp on that," he had volunteered, and before we knew it we were touching on history. "There's a place in my book for stamps that picture what's happened, and I have to look up when and what it was," he further explained.

* * *

What a leap ahead the mere fact of starting a stamp collection had given his thinking! Why aren't the schools making more use of an educational hobby like this than they do, I wondered; not just as extracurricular clubs, but as in-class activities. Girls as well as boys should be encouraged. Maybe some are doing so. I hope they are. Perhaps a grade could unite to form a grade collection, each grade that comes into the room working with it and adding to it from year to year. The children should make supplementary maps and charts, do good reading of fiction and non-fiction and poetry, letter writing, have a post office, make workbooks depicting the life of the people, have movies, dramatizations—all built around the stamps.

But we had arrived at school, and all too soon—both, I think, refreshed by our "world travels."

* * *

As Billy climbed down to the curb with his lunchbox and thanked me with the charming courtesy for which I never fail to send a secret salute of admiration to his remarkable young mother, I threw out with elaborate casualness, "President Roosevelt is a great stamp collector, you know."

His eyes lit up with pride and excitement, but he drew over them long lashes with quick control. After all, he had grown up—since Christmas—and Grown-Ups already possessed Important Facts like this.

"I know," he replied lightly. "He talks about them to his friends, too."

A Tuesday Column

Williams Prefers Its Daily Chapel Streamlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Williamstown, Mass.

Religious activity at Williams College is designed to fit in with the general educational pattern of a small college. The Williams curriculum provides for individual guidance and a close relationship between teacher and student; similarly, religion at Williams offers the utmost individual freedom.

Religious activity has deep and strong roots at Williams. The early presidents of the college invariably were ministers. Religious education was emphasized from the beginning. The Haystack Monument on the campus marks the spot where, over a hundred years ago, a group of undergraduates took shelter under a haystack during a storm and conceived the idea of the first foreign mission. And many another Williams graduate went directly into religious work.

Adapted to New Conditions

Religion is still a force at Williams mainly because it has been adapted to new conditions, and this is largely the result of a willingness on the part of the college administration to respond to undergraduate feeling. Most of the compulsory aspects have disappeared, but the religious opportunities remain. Required attendance at daily chapel was dropped a few years ago, but daily service remains. Religious courses were no longer required, but the courses are still offered—and taken. There was much dissatisfaction with the Sunday service. After some student agitation, changes were made. Attendance was still required on Sundays, but the service was changed from the morning to an evening vespers, more "cuts" were allowed, and sermons were reduced somewhat in length. The present Sunday vesper service is highly successful. Musical offerings are stressed, a large college choir taking part in both Sunday and daily services.

Another important change made a few years ago was the appointment of a college chaplain. The need for such a chaplain had been keenly felt. Dr. Grant Noble, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Williamstown, assumed this position, and he has come to hold an important place in the college community. He supervises the chapel services and acts as counsellor to any student who comes to him. He works closely with the Williams Christian Association, a student organization which supervises undergraduate religious and charitable activities.

If They Wish

While most undergraduates attend the Sunday services at the beautiful college chapel, they may if they wish attend other services in Williamstown and vicinity, such as Roman and French Catholic, Episcopal, Congregationalist. A student Christian Science service is held in one of the college buildings.

A problem is attendance at the daily chapel service, which is rather small. Obviously, it suffers from comparison with the Sunday service, which offers interesting sermons by visiting preachers, and a good musical program. The daily service is only fifteen minutes long and comes at noon. A student or faculty member officiates. Some students attend, but most seem more interested in going for their mail, or reading the paper before lunch. Thus it fails to achieve the great benefit of Sunday vespers—bringing together the whole college in communion once a week.

Today, if religion has a less important position at Williams than during the last century, it is only because it now faces the competition of athletic and extra-curricular activities, and a curriculum that is at once more arduous and more exciting. It is not because religion is of any less intrinsic importance to most undergraduates. For religion at Williams is still a force both as a personal guidepost to the individual student, and as an integrating factor in the college community. And the college religious program is successful because it is neither sugar-coated nor crammed down undergraduate throats, but rather attracts student interest and support on its own merits.

J. M. B.

Indians Seek Education

The Indians have been referred to as a "vanishing race," but according to the latest information of the Indian Service, the Indians are no longer vanishing nor are they lacking in education. The Indian census of 1930 showed 270,000, and the Indian population increased by over 90,000 to 316,816 in 1940.

Observers close to Indian affairs have attributed this rather startling increase in numbers to the benefits of education derived by the growing generation. A greatly increased number of Indian students have received diplomas from advanced schools.

The growing (American) Indian empire is composed of two hundred tribes with huge acreages in twenty-four states. In recent years, the Indian race has contributed to society such men as humorist Will Rogers; Charles Curtis, former Vice-President of the United States; Zane Grey, novelist; Acee Blue Eagle, artist, and Jim Thorpe, Olympic champion. There were 12,000 Indian volunteers during the First World War.

—Supreme Council Bulletin

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 428,760
1942 volume to date 8,133,540
1941 volume to date 8,055,490

Rails Extend Advance In Steady Mart

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—It was a one-way recovery market for rail stocks today, but many leaders elsewhere failed to make the grade.

The recovery trend which seeped into the list Monday was extended moderately at the start. Gains, ranging from fractions to a point at the best, were reduced near the final hour, but plus signs continued in the majority. There was an assortment of minor losses in evidence. Dealings quickened in the forenoon and dwindled after midday. Transfers were at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

Hopes the market had pretty well discounted a lot of bad news, brokers said, brought in fresh bidding for individual stocks. Business optimism still was offset to a certain extent by the tax specter and scant stimulation was derived from war bulletins. The Atlantic Coast submarine menace remained as a speculative barrier.

Among shares, Santa Fe posted a new top for the past year. Up most of the time were N. Y. Central, Atlantic Coast Line, Union Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, Great Northern, American Can, Woolworth, Anaconda, and Phelps Dodge.

Du Pont steadied after its recent retreat to new low ground for 1941-42. J. C. Penney slipped to a new low for the move. Backward were Bethlehem, Standard Oil (N. J.), Glenn Martin and Union Carbide. Motors, steels, oils, rubbers and aircrafts were narrow.

Rail loans again set the pace for a moderate rise in bond prices today. Gains were well distributed through the corporate list near the final hour.

Standing out prominently in the bullish railroad background conceived by Wall Street was the suggestion that many of the low priced rail bonds, already in a good position in respect to interest coverage, would have substantially better margins in the event of a favorable interstate commerce commission ruling on the roads' request for higher rates. A decision on this is looked for soon.

Up fractions to a point or so were Alleghany Corp. 5s of '50, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Erie 4½s of 2015, Illinois Central 4¾s, Lehigh Valley 4s, Pennsylvania General 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s of '69.

N. Y. City Awards $50,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—A group of banks was awarded today $50,000,000 of New York City, bonds, called the last for the duration of the war.

National City Bank and the Chase National Bank headed the group which presented the only bid made.

The bonds consisted of $32,000,000 in serial 2½s and $18,000,000 in assessment 2¼s. The bid was 100.0938, indicating an interest cost to the city of 2.43987 per cent.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holdrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Auburn Sent pf	$3.16	2-3	.. Feb. 5	Jan. 26
Am Zinc, Lead & Smelt: conv pr pf	$1.25		.. Feb. 2	Jan. 27
Credit&Inv allot ctfs	$1		.. Jan. 26	Jan. 17
O'Connor, Moffatt & Co. Class AA	37½c		.. Feb. 16	Jan. 28
Simp'n's 6½ pf	$1.62½		.. Feb. 2	Jan. 23
Suburban Elec Sec $4 2d pf	$1		.. Feb. 2	Jan. 24
Initial				
Auburn Cent Mfg Corp 4% conv pf	$3.16	2-3	.. Feb. 5	Jan. 26
Missouri Util Co.	32½c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Final				
Tobacco Recur Tr	11½		Mar. 6	.....
Irregular				
Kroesing Cust Fd B	3.65c		.. Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do S	4.8c		.. Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Concrete Nat. Ltd.	25c		.. Feb. 2	Jan. 24
Four-Whi-Dr Auto	40c		.. Feb. 5	Jan. 26
Nashua Mfg 2d pf	$2		.. Feb. 2	Jan. 27
Participating				
Phillips P Tk A	2½c		Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Resumed				
Blauners	40c		.. Feb. 16	Feb. 2
Lucky T Com G Min	3c		.. Jan. 23	Jan. 17
Extra				
Brager-Eisenberg	$2		.. Feb. 5	Jan. 26
Wis Nat Life Ins	20c		.. Feb. 2	Jan. 22
Regular				
Agnew Sur Shoe St	40c	S	Mar. 2	Feb. 16
Ala Pow Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Do $5 pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
Amer Fidelity Co	50c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 14
Blue Rib 5 pf	62½c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Borroughs Add Mch	15c		.. Mar. 5	Jan. 31
Calif Pac Title & Tr Co (San Fran) pf	87½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Continental Am L Ins (Wilm. Del)	37½c	Q	Jan. 28	Jan. 15
Corp Invest Ltd A	$1.50	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 17
Cumberland County P & L 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 17
Gulf Ins (Dallas)	50c		.. Jan. 15	Jan. 10
do	25c		.. Apr. 1	Jan. 10
do	25c		.. July 1	Jan. 10
Hanna (MA) $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Hibbard,Spen&Bart	15c	M	Jan. 30	Jan. 20
Lindell Tr (St. L.)	25c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Managed Inv. Inc.	05c	Q	Feb. 16	Feb. 2
Mich Cent R R	$25	S	Jan. 31	Jan. 21
Missouri Utilities Co. 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Monsanto Chem Co. $4.50 pf A	$2.25	S	June 1	May 9
do $4.50 pf B	$2.25	S	June 1	May 9
do $4 pf C	$2	S	June 1	May 9
Moody's Inc S pf	75c	Q	Feb. 16	Feb. 2
Morris Plan Bank of Cleveland	40c	Q	Feb 2	Jan. 24
Morris Plan Co. of Rhode Island	$1.75	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 16
New Britain Tr	$1.50	S	Feb. 2	Jan. 26
Sec Ins (N Haven)	35c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Simsbusy Bk & Tr	40c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
So Bend Lathe Wk	75c	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 11
Stouffer Corn. Cl B	25c		.. Jan. 31	Jan. 24
Stamford Tr (Conn)	$1.50	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Third Nat Bank (Nashville, Tenn.)	$2	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 26
Tradesmen Nt Bk & Tr Co. (Phila, Pa.)	$1.50	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 26
Trane Co.	25c	Q	Feb. 16	Feb. 2
Do $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 21
Un Nt Bk of Houston (Houston)	$2	Q	Mar. 28	Mar. 23
Do.	$2	Q	June 27	June 22
Un Nt Bk of Youngstown	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do.	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Un Planters Natl Bk & Tr Co (Memph)	30c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Do.	30c		June 30	June 20
Wis Nt Life Ins	30c	S	Feb. 2	Jan. 22
Am Fidelity Co (Vt)	50c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 13
Biddefd & Saco Wa	$1	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Chattahoochee & Gulf R R	$1.50	S	Jan. 20	Jan. 13
Columbia Pict pf	68¾c	Q	Feb. 16	Feb. 2
Ft Nti Bk (Wichita)	25c	M	Feb. 2	Jan. 31
Henna (MA) Co	25c		.. Mar. 12	Mar. 5
Kroger Gr Bk pf	1st			
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Monsanto Chem	$1.75	Q	Apr. 18	May 1
N C RR gtd	$1.50	S	Feb. 2	Jan. 21
Phillips P & Tk B	2½c		.. Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Phila Insul Wire	50c		.. Feb. 16	Feb. 2
Seaboard Oil	25c	Q	Mar. 14	Mar. 2
Std Equities Corp	10c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 16
Utah Idaho Sug	15c		.. Feb. 16	Feb. 2
West Pt Mfg	90c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 21

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	49	49	49	Jan 14
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	1	48	48	48	Jan 16
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	18	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ 1/8
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Dec31
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	28	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	− ⅜
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	13	2½	2⅜	2½	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
10⅜	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ 1/8
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	4	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	2	5	5	5	Jan 19
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	38¼	137	137	−13¼
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	Jan 19
14⅜	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	1	14	14	14	
9	5	Allied Stores	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ 1/8
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	80¾	80¾	80¾	Jan 17
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	7	30	29½	29½	+ ½
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	5	18	18	18	Jan 19
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	4	1	1	1	Jan 16
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½k	1	14¼	14¼	14½	Dec31
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	4	54¼	54	54¼	+ ¼
227⅛	143⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	1	223⅜	223⅜	223⅜	− ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	6	44	44	44	+ ½
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	1	7⅜	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
8¼	½	Am Bosch	1	5	4¾	5	Jan 15
39	26½	AmBrakes (2.20g	1	33	32¼	33	+ ¾
3	1	Am Cable & R	2	1½	1½	1½	
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	9	65	64	64¾	+1
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	161¾	161¾	161¾	Jan 12
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	32	31½	31½	+ ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	6	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (½e)	5	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	101½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	84	84	84	Jan 19
83¼	49¾	AmCol'type(.60)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Jan 19
97⅛	43⅜	Am Comm Al	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (⅓e)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
17⅜	½	Am Encaus Til	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 14
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	2	5½	5½	5½	Jan 16
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	11	⅜	½	½	Jan 19
243⅛	117⅜	A F P $6 pf 1½g	1	223¾	223¾	223¾	−1½
283⅛	143¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾g	1	263¾	263¾	263¾	+ ⅜
37⅜	19⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	2	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	9	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ 1/8
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	5	33¾	33⅜	33¾	Jan 15
51¾	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	1	43	43	43	
2⅛	1	Am Ice	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ½
4¼	2⅛	Am Internat'l	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	11	6½	6½	6½	Dec31
50	38	Am In Ill pf (2½)	2	40	40	40	Jan 16
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	4	9½	9½	9½	+ 1/8
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	1	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 17
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ 3/8
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	− ⅛
4⅜	3	Am Power & Lt	3	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1¼k	3	24½	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	5	20¾	20½	20½	− ⅛
7¼	3¼	Am Rad & S (.60)	59	4¾	4⅜	4¾	
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	9	11⅝	11¼	11½	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (1½g)	3	5	5	5	Jan 19
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
45⅝	33⅝	Am Smelt (⅓e)	12	42¼	42	42	+ ⅛
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	2	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	Jan 13
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	33½	33½	33½	− ¾
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fd (2g)	9	20	19⅞	20	
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	1	22½	22½	22½	
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	4	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	Jan 16
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	13	127¼	126¾	127	+ ¼
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	10	47½	47⅜	47⅜	− ⅜
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B4½g	19	48⅞	48⅜	48⅞	− ⅛
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	Jan 14
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	10	5	5	5	
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	9	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115	115	115	Jan 17
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	6	3	3	3	
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Jan 2
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	2	5½	5½	5½	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	2	74¼	74¼	74¼	
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	7	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5g)	1	50	50	50	Jan 14
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	44	28½	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jan 19
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 17
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	6	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	25	25	25	Jan 15
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	Jan 15
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	5	65	65	65	+ ½
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	Dec23
54⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2¼g	8	26	25½	25⅞	− ¼
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	7	7	7	Jan 14
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan 19
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	6½	6½	6½	
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	72	72	72	Jan 16
102½	76	As-D 2pf (5¼k)	2	83	82	83	Jan 17
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	2	21	21	21	Jan 12
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	88	32⅞	32	32⅜	+ ⅜
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	17	66¼	64¾	66	+1
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	40	26	25¼	25½	+ ⅜
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	30	30	30	−1
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	3	42½	42½	42½	−1⅜
28¼	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	20	21⅜	21	21	− ⅜
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Jan 12
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 14
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 5
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	9	9	9	Jan 17
37⅜	17⅜	Austin Nichols	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	Jan 16
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	

B

19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	18	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
3⅜	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	17	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13½	7	Barber As (1½e)	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 15
24⅞	13⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	20	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
31⅜	17¼	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	6	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	− ⅜
27⅜	20	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
104½	102⅞	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22½	22½	22½	
105	104	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
104	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
126	108	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
159	143	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	Jan 15
7	3⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	Jan 17
41⅛	32¼	Bendix Av (1e)	14	37¾	37½	37⅜	− ¼
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	3	13¼	13	13	− ¼
34¾	19⅝	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec30
89½	51½	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
131½	115	Beth Steel (6g)	8	64	63⅜	63⅜	− ⅞
31⅞	21	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	121	120½	121	Jan 19
3½	2¼	Bigelow S (4)	1	22½	22½	22½	+1
23⅜	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	− ¼
18⅜	13	Blaw-Knox (.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 14
35	25⅛	Boeing Airplane	16	18½	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
23⅜	17	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	29½	29½	29½	
21⅞	18¼	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	16¾	16⅝	16¾	Jan 19
21⅛	16	Borden (1.40g)	8	20⅜	20¼	20¼	− ¼
41	23½	Borg-Warn (2g)	20	22⅜	22¼	22½	+ ⅜
45¼	38	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 19
17¼	16½	Bower Roll B (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jan 16
12⅜	6¾	Brewing Corp	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jan 19
25⅜	14¼	Bridgeport B (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 16
41	23½	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	6	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	− ¼
45¼	38	Briggs & S (3)	2	28	28	28	− ½
25⅜	3⅜	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	40¼	40	40	− ¼
65⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	8	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	35	35	35	Jan 16
23½	11⅜	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jan 19
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	13	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ¼
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Jan 17
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25	25	25	Jan 19
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	2	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	Jan 19
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 17
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jan 16
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅜
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	3	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼

C

24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ½
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W 1.60g	3	13	12¾	12¾	− ¼
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	4	12⅜	12¾	12¾	− ¼
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	10	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	5	34½	34	34½	Jan 19
38⅜	18⅜	Capital Adm A	2	2	2	2	
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jan 14
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	4	3	2¾	2¾	Jan 19
87¾	43	Case (JI) (7g)	2	64½	64	64	Jan 16
50⅜	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	10	41½	41	41⅜	
29¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
22¾	15½	Cent Agu (1½a)	12	21¾	20¾	21¾	+1
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4	2¼	Cent Ill & El	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅜
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	2	16	16	16	− ¼
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec31
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	− ⅜
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 14
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	19	19	19	Jan 6
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan 19
5⅜	3⅛	Checker Cab	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 16
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	14	36½	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec31
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	13	3⅜	3½	3⅜	Jan 15
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	9	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	9	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	63	11¼	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
8½	½	Chi Mail Or (1¼g)	2	4½	4½	4½	Jan 19
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (⅓e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 19
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	52½	52½	51¼	Jan 19
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51¼	Jan 19
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 19
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 13
3	1	Childs Co	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
72⅛	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	2	1½	1½	1½	Jan 14
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	19	48	47⅜	47¾	
41⅜	2	City Stores	7	10	10	10	+ ⅛
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	6	2½	2½	2½	
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jan 16
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	1	26¾	26½	26¾	
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ½
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	4	75	74½	74½	−1
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	1	12	12	12	
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ⅛
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+1⅛
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	17¼	17	17	Jan 16
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	5	12½	12¼	12¼	− ¼
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	1	12½	12	12	
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	14	1⅝	1½	1⅝	

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	104.16	104.16	104.16
4 3s 48-46	108.	108.	108.
1 2¾s 63-58	109.9	109.9	109.9

New York City Bond
50 3s 80 105¼ 104⅞ 105

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	91⅜	91	91
44 Alleganany 5s 49 Mod	75½	74⅞	75½
22 Alleganany 5s 50 Mod	62	61⅛	61¼
8 Alleganany Inc 5s 50	57½	57½	57½
1 Alegh Val 4s 42	100	100	100
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106½	106½	106½
11 Am & For P 5s 2030	67	67	67
2 AmIGChem5¼s 4 9	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¼	107⅛	107¼
37 Am T&T 3s '56	108	107⅞	107⅞
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	104½	104½	104½
19 Ann Arbor 4s '95	66	65¾	65¾
5 Arm Del 4s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Arm Del 4s '55	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8 Arm Del 4s '55	104⅞	104⅜	104¾
8 AT&SF 4s '95	109	108¾	109
5 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	103½	103½	103½
34 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
13 A C Line 4s '52	82	82½	83
11 A C Line cit 4s '52	72	72	72
10 A C Line 4½s '64	66¼	65¾	66
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	98	97⅞	97⅞
31 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	64¾	64¼	64¾
36 B&O '95 st A	39	38⅜	38¾
24 B&O '95 st C	43⅞	43½	43½
49 B&O 2000 st D	38½	38¼	38¼
28 B&O '96 st F	38½	38¼	38¼
97 B&O cv 6s '60 st	38½	38¼	38⅜
20 B&O 4s '48	38⅞	38½	38¾
8 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53½	52⅞	53½
18 B&O S W '50 st	47½	47	47
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	54	54	54
2 BellTPa 5s '48 B	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Bel TPa 5s '60 C	128⅞	128¾	128¾
23 Benef Ind Loan 2¾s '56	97⅞	97¼	97⅜
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	105	105	105
65 Boston & Me 4½s 70	39½	39	39½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Bkly Edis 2¼s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	104½	104½	104½
10 Buf C R & No 5s 34ct	41¾	40½	40¾
3 Bush Term 5s 55	58⅛	57⅞	58⅛
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105	105	105
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Can Pac 4s perp	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
1 Carfrirers & Gen 5s 50	100	100	100
2 Celanese 3s 55	100	100	100
2 Celanese 4½s 47 ww	95	95	95
3 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13¾	13½	13⅝
22 Cen Pac 5s 60	55¼	55	55¼
26 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76¾	76½	76½
16 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	16⅞	17⅛	17½
15 Cen R R NJ 4s 87	15½	15½	15½
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	84	84	84
4 C&O 3½s 96 D	102¼	102¼	102¼
20 D & R G 4½s 36	61	60¼	61
169 D & R G 4½s 36	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜
2 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛
62 D & R G West 5s 78	1½	1½	1½
10 Del 4s 4s 65	14¼	14	14
2 Det Ed 3s 70	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
152 Chi & E Ill inc 5s	105	105	105
102 Erie 4½s 2015	102½	102½	102½
40 Erie 4s 95	54¼	53¾	54⅛
69 Fla E Cst 5s 74	89¼	88¼	89
2 Fonda,J&G 2-4s 82 ct.	9⅛	9	9
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
63 Goodrich 4¼s 56	98	98	98
5 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	98	97⅛	98
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	80	80	80
6 Gt Nor 5s 73	103¾	103½	103½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76	97	97	97
11 Gt Nor 4¼s 77E	88	88	88
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	87	87	87
8 Gt Nor 4s 46H	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
12 Gulf M&Obh 4s 75	72	71⅜	71⅜
12 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	56½	56	56
13 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	79	79	79

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Housatonic 5s '37	77	77	77
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	38½	38¼	38½
20 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	42	41½	41⅝
1 Hud&M inc 5s '57	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
2 Hud&M 1st 5s '81	101½	101½	101½
11 Ill Cen 4s '52	46⅝	46½	46½
11 Ill Cen 4s '53	44½	44	44¼
62 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞
39 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46	45⅝	45⅞
8 Ill Cen 5s '55	53⅜	53¼	53½
5 Ill Cen Omaha 3s '51	42	42	42
5 Ill Cen StL 3½s '51	47	47	47
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s '51	59¾	59¾	59¾
40 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	47½	46⅞	47⅜
IC&CSL&NO 3½s '63	43¾	43	43¾
2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	73	73	73
64 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	15	14	14½
12 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	13¾	13	13⅜
18 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	13½	12⅞	13⅛
16 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	23	22¾	23
27 Int T&T 4½s 52	42½	41⅜	41¾
7 Int T&T 5s '55	44½	44½	44½
14 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	45½	45	45½
6 KCFtS & M 4s 36	44	44	44
11 K C South 5s50	69	68¾	6⅝
2 K C South 3s	62½	62¼	62½
3 Koppers Co 2d	102¾	103¾	103¾
1 Lac Gas 6s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Las Gas 5½s 53	81¼	81	81
7 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	81¼	81	81¼
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	97	97	97
6 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 Leh C && N 4½s 54A	75	75	75
3 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	48½	48	48½
10 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52	52	52
52 Lehigh Val 5s 20032st	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝
31 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34⅜	33¾	34⅜
63 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32	31½	31⅞
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	54½	54½	54½
5 Libby McN & L 4s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Liggett & M 7s 44	115	115	115
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	122¼	122¼	122¼
40 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	97¾	97¼	97¼
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	115	115	115
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84¼	84¼	84¼
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103	103	103
2 Lou & N 4½s 2003	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	92	92	92
5 Louis & N 3½s '50 A	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Lou & N So Jt M 4s '52	88	88	88
6 Maine Cen 4s '45	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	49	49	49
2 Mc Pac 5s 5s '74	26	26	26
2 Mc Pac 5s '77 F ct	27¼	27¼	27¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	27	27	27
9 Mo Pac5s '78G ct	26¼	26⅞	26⅞
21 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	27¾	27¼	27½
19 Mo Pac 5s '81 J	27¾	27¼	27¾
60 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	27¾	27¼	27¾
4 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	50	50	50
1 MonW Pa PubSv6s '65	111⅜	111⅜	11⅜
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
23 Mor&Essex 5s '55	42¼	41½	41½
20 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	37⅞	36¾	37¼
30 NashCha&StL 4s '78	40	39⅞	39⅞
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	59	59	59
1 Natl Steel 3¼s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 N Eng RR 5s '45	103¾	103⅜	103¾
5 N Eng RR 4½s '45	65	63	65
9 N Orl Term 4s 53	63¼	6i¾	63¼
33 NO Texa&M 5½s 54	74¾	74⅜	74⅜
1 NO Tex&Mex5s 56	44½	44⅜	44⅜
7 NY & Putnam 4s 93	42½	42½	42½
158 NYC 4½s 2013A	47½	47½	47½
1 NYC cn 4s 98	53¾	53¼	53⅜
4 NYC 3¾s 46	58½	57⅞	58½
64 NYC cv 3¼s 52	95	95	95
1 NYC & HR 3½s 97	60¾	60½	60½
3 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	79	79	79
4 NYC Mil Cen 3½s 98	59	58½	59
8 NYChi&StL4½s 74A	56½	56	56
35 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	78	78	78
2 NY Connect 3½s 65	65¼	65	65
12 NY Lack & W 4s 73A	90¾	90¾	90¾
68 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	55¼	54¾	55¼
21 NYNH&H cn 4s 56	32¾	32	32⅛
68 NYNH&H 4½s 67	50½	49¾	50⅛
22 NYNH&H 4s 55	30¼	29¾	30⅛
11 NYNH&H 4s 56	27¼	26½	27¼
1 NYNH&H 3½s 47	27½	26½	27¾
61 NYNH&GH 3½s 54	26	26	26
16 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	26¼	25½	26¼
10 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	25½	25½	25½
2 NY O & W gen 4s 55	5	5	5
8 NY St Steam 3½s 63	1½	1½	1½
53 NY W & Bost 4½s 46	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	4	3¾	4
2 Nor Am Co 4s 39	102	102	102
43 Nor Pac 6s 2047	193½	193¼	193½
43 Nor Pac 4s 2047	68	67⅞	67⅞
24 Nor Pac 3s 2047	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	53	52⅝	53
16 Nor Pac 3s 2047	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	42½	42¼	42½
19 Ogden L Chs 4s 58	49	49	49
1 Oklahoma&GE3¼s66	107	107	107
5 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	46	45⅝	45⅞
12 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105¼	105	105
2 Otis-Steel 4½s 62	85½	85¼	85¼
2 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	101½	101½	101½
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 68	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 Para Pict 4s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pat & Pass Gas 5s 49	118¼	118¼	118¼
4 Pen Co 4s 52 E	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 57	103	103	103
8 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	107¾	107½	107¾
3 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108¾	108½	108¾
25 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102⅞	102½	102⅝
9 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	92⅞	92¼	92⅜
40 Pen RR 3¾s 70	93	92½	92½
29 Pen RR 3¼s 52	88¼	88	88¼
46 4½s 45½	46	45½	45½
2 Pen RR 3½s 68	63⅜	61⅝	61¾
4 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63¼	63¼	63¼
7 Phila Co 4¼s 61	102⅜	103½	103¾
7 Phil Elec 3½s 67	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	25	25	25
32 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	63	63	63
5 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95	95	95
1 Pub Srv No Ill 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Purity Bak 5s 58	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	71¼	70⅝	70⅝
2 Republic Stl 4½s 61	103½	103½	103½
3 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	45	45	45
4 RI Ark & La 5½s 34	16⅞	15⅝	16¾
3 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	13¼	13¼	13¼
4 StLPeo&NW5s 48	77¼	77¼	77¼
	37¾	37⅝	37¾

Foreign Bonds

7 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	70	70	70
2 Argentine 4½s 48	91	90½	90½
1 Australia 5s 45	61¼	61¼	61¼
6 Belgium 6½s 49	54¾	54¾	54¾
10 Belgium 6½s 49	90	88	90
4 Brazil 8s '41	90	90	90
13 Brazil 6½s 26-37	25¾	25¾	25¾
13 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 Buen A 4½s '77	19¾	19¾	19¾
7 Canada 5s '52	101½	101¼	101¼
2 Canada 4½s '60	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Canada 3¼s '61	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
9 Canada 3½s '65	95	95	95
15 Canada 4s '58	99½	99½	99½
1 Chile MtgBk6s 61asd	99½	99½	99½
2 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 Chile 7s '42 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s '60	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s '60 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	15	14¾	15
19 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	14	14	14
5 Colomb 3s 70	4½	4½	4½
2 Copenhag 4½s 53	31¾	31¾	31¾
2 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	23	22½	22½
14 Cuba 4½s 77	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Denmark 4½s 62	79	78¾	79
1 El Salvador 8s 48 ct	30½	30½	30½
5 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Met Water 5½s 50	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
3 Norway 6s 44	58	58	58
2 Norway 6s 43	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Norway 4½s 65	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Paulista Ry 7s 42	52¼	52¼	52¼
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	98	98	98
10 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	60	77⅜	77⅜
3 Urug 3½s '84	45	59⅝	59⅝
1 Warsaw C 4½s '58 asd	6	45	45

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today: 8,686,000; previous day, 9,536,100; week ago, 10,526,300; year ago, 10,026,200; two years ago, 6,388,200; Jan. 1 to date, 128,803,050; year ago, 159,291,550; two years ago, 106,469,675.

Ross Heater Wages Raised

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—A Federal labor conciliator said a 5-cent hourly general wage increase has been granted 200 employees of the Ross Heater & Manufacturing Co., lifting the average basic wage to 90 cents an hour. The contract is retroactive to Jan. 2. Thomas M. Finn asserted.

Exchange Seat Off $1,000

NEW YORK (AP)—A New York Stock Exchange membership has been sold for $21,000, a price $1,000 under the last previous transfer and $2,000 above the 1941 low of $19,000. High mark in 1941 was $35,000.

N. E. T. & T. Earns $7.15

By the Associated Press

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported net income in 1941 of $9,537,564, or $7.15 a share, compared with $9,895,097, or $7.42 a share, in 1940.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	10¼	11⅛
American Hardware Co	20	22
American Manufacturing	19	21
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	
American Wringer Co	3¼	4¾
†Amoskeag Company	20	
†Amoskeag Company pf	71	75
Appleton Company	28	30½
Appleton Company 7 pf	106	
Applied Arts Corp	2½	3½
Arlington Mills	44¾	47¾
Arnold Print Works	8¾	9¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¾	24¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1½	2½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	13	15
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	213¼	106
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	103	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	9¾	10¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	55	60
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100½	
Boston Wharf Company	13¼	13¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	110½	110½
Botany Worseted Mills pf	29	31½
Brinks Inc	4½	5
Campbell A S Co Inc	70	74
Central Railway Signal A	3	4
Chapman Valve Manufac	40	
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	29	32
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	14	16
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25	27
Draper Corporation	25½	28
Dwight Manufacturing Co	64	67½
Eastern Corporation	16¼	18¼
Eastern Corporation pf	14	15
Exolon Co	18	20
Family Loan Society Inc	10½	12
Family Loan Society pf A	12½	14½
Franklin Process	22	24½
Fruit of the Loom	28	31
General Fire Extinguisher	9½	11
General Machinery	14	16
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	28¾	31¾
Goodall Worsted Company	11¾	12⅞
Graton & Knight Co	14	17
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	70½	75½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	25½	28½
Great Northern Paper Co	33¾	36½
Greenfield Tap & Die 6s pf	53½	
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	18
Harrington & Richardson	3¼	4
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6½	8
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10½	12½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17¾	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	24½
Hooker Electro Chem	23¾	24½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	45	47
International Machine Tool	9¾	0⅞
Keith George & Co	2¾	3⅜
Kendall Company	73¾	83¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	47½	50
Landers Frary & Clark	47¾	47¼
Lawrence Portland Cement	11¾	12¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¾	24¾
Ludlow Mfg Associates	89	94
Marathon Paper Mills	29	31
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	48½	51½
Merck & Co	29½	31½
Merrimack Manufacturing	16	
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	74	
Millers Falls Company	13¼	15¼
Missour-Kansas Pipe Line	30	34
Nashawena Mills	43	48
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	68½	73½
Nashua Manufacturing Co	12¼	13¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	24½	26½
National Chemical & Mfg	52½	55½
National Shirt Shops	13½	15½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	27	30
New Bedford Manufac Co	59	63
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38¾
Nonquitt Mills	26	
Parker Appliance	13¾	15¾
Ohio Finance	12	12
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	33¼	36¼
Plymouth Cordage Company	100½	105½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	16	
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	57½	
Quisset Mills	3¼	
Remington Arms Co Inc	17¼	19
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	19	21
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	41	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	22½	27½
Sanford Mills	11	14
Submarine Signal Co	23	26
Tampax Inc	27¾	31½
Triumph Explosive Inc	3¾	4½
Union Premier Food Strs pf	40	43
United Elastic Corp	63¾	73¾
US Envelope Company	38	43
US Envelope Co 7 pf	103	108
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	36¾	39¼
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	20	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	83	83
Warner & Swasey Co	15	17
†West Point Manufacturing	18½	20¼
*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.	35¼	37½

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	106	109
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	87	91
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	91	95
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	66	70
Cen Illinois Pub S $7 pf	105½	109½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	101	105
General Water G & E $3 pf	34	37
Jamaica Water Supply	21	24
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105	109
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	93½	97½
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	95¼	99½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	94	98
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	109	113
New Rochelle Wat pf	5¼	7½
No States Power Del 5 pf	108	112
No States Power Del 6 pf	50	54
No States Power Del 7 pf	56	59
Ohio Power 4½ pf	107¾	111
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	101	105
Ohio Pub Ser 7 pf	108	111
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	77	81
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	102½	106¼
Public Service Ind	9½	11
Public Service Ind 5 pf	90¾	93¾
Public Service Ind 6 pf	102¾	106
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	84¾	89
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	94¾	98
San Diego Gas & Electric	9¾	11¼
Savannah Elec & Power 6 pf	90	
Sierra Pacific Power Co	16	18
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	113½	
Tampa Electric Co	18¼	19½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	93	97
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	89	93
Washington Ry & Elec units	15¼	17¼

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	16¾	18¾
Bangor Hydro-Electric 6 pf	111½	
Bangor Hydro Electric 7 pf	134	140
Beverly Gas & Electric	43	47
Brockton Gas Light	20	
Central Maine Power 6 pf	94	98
Central Maine Power 7 pf	104	108
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	99	104
Conn Light & Power	32	34½
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	113	117
Eastern Utilities Asso	18½	20½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	13¾	15¾
Fall River Gas Works	16	18½
Fitchburg Gas & Elec	32	35
Green Mountain Power pf	54	59
Hartford Electric Light	50½	53½
Haverhill Electric	30	34
Haverhill Gas Light	9¼	10¾
Holyoke Water Power	13¼	15¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	30	34
Lowell Electric Light	43	48
Lynn Gas & Electric	68½	73½
Mass Power & Light pf	12¼	13¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	24½	26½
Narragansett Elec pf	52½	55½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	13½	15½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	27	30
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	62	66
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	58	63
N E Public Serv $7 pf	11¼	12¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	11	12½
Newport Electric	73¼	83½
Providence Gas	102½	106½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	29½	31½
R I Pub Serv pf	5½	6¾
Rockland Light & Power	23¾	25¾
Springfield Gas Light	11	12¼
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	103	
Western Mass Companies	19¾	21¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	14¼	15½
Bank of New York (.40)	307	317
Bankers Trust (2)	44	46
Brooklyn Trust (4)	61	65
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	79	81½
Chase National (1.40)	25⅜	26⅞
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	39⅛	41⅜
Commercial (8)	154	162
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10½	11⅝
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	31⅞	32⅞
Empire Trust (3)	42	45
First National (80)	1170	1200
Guaranty Trust (12)	275	283
Irving Trust (.60)	7¾	8¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	47½	49½
Manufacturers Trust Pf (2)	51¼	53¼
New York Trust (3½)	23½	25¼
Title Guarantee & Trust	65½	68
Public (1½)	2¾	3¼
(1)—Also extra or extras.	27⅛	28⅝

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)		†300
First National (2)	37¾	39¾
†Merchants National (12)	360	380
†New England Trust	†400	
National Rockland (2)	45	55
National Shawmut (1)	18¾	20¼
Pilgrim Trust (.80)	240	260
Second National (4)	127	137
†State Street Trust (8)	285	300
United States Trust (.80)	6½	7⅝
United States Trust pf (.80)	11½	13
Webster & Atlas (2)	47	52
†Capital stock must be offered to directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.		

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	34¾	36
Continental Illinois (4)	73½	81½
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	25¾	27¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	122½	126½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	55½	57½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	25¾	27¼
American Equitable (1)	17¾	19¼
American Ins, Newark (1½a)	13¼	14¼
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	44¾	46¾
American Reserve	36¾	38¾
American Surety (2½)	45¾	47¾
Automobile (1a)	35½	37½
Baltimore American (.20a)	7	8
Boston (16a)	587	607
Camden Fire (1)	20⅝	22½
Carolina (1.20a)	25½	27¼
City of New York (1.20)	21½	23
Connecticut General Life (1)	23¼	25¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	30¼	32¼
Fidelity & Deposit (

Reserve Board Head Favors Withholding Tax, Exemption Cut

Price Control Still Held Up By Farm Bloc

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP) — A joint Senate-House conference committee gave evidence today that it was nearing the end of a 10-day struggle to reach a compromise on the highly controversial farm sections of the Administration's price control bill.

With leaders reported to have suggested that President Roosevelt be given the final decision on agriculture prices, members said that horse trading apparently was underway for the first time since the group began its discussions last week.

The presidential check was said to have been proposed in an effort to compromise a Senate-approved amendment by Senator Bankhead (D) of Alabama, which would empower the Secretary of Agriculture to veto any ceilings that might be placed on farm prices by the administrator proposed in the bill.

It was suggested, instead, informed sources said, that the Administrator be allowed to fix the price. If the Agriculture Secretary found fault with the stipulated figure he could refer the matter to the President for a final decision.

It was evident, however, that Senator Bankhead had no relish for such a proposal. He told reporters he was confident his amendment would remain in the bill as the Senate approved it and he claimed almost unanimous backing by farm organizations. The President previously had opposed the suggested dual controls over farm prices.

Some conferees said the committee might get through with its work today, but Chairman Brown (D) of Michigan was not so optimistic. He said that a "bitter struggle" still was going on over the farm provisions of the measure.

One of these, an amendment by Senator O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming seemed to have last ground in the discussions. This provision, which would link farm prices to industrial wages, was strongly opposed by the President who argued it would cause the spiraling of all prices.

Most conferees seemed to think, however, that Senator O'Mahoney would gain one point—the inclusion of last Dec. 15, as well as Oct. 1, as a date to be reckoned with in fixing farm ceilings. Under his amendment, no farm price could be established lower than the prices of the commodity involved on either of those dates, whichever was the higher.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—A "selfish and arrogant attitude" on the part of the Congressional farm bloc is stirring up trouble at a moment when farm prices are "very satisfactory and profitable," in the opinion of Thomas D. Campbell, of Hardin, Mont., owner of what is called the largest individual farm in the United States.

Mr. Campbell, one of the world's greatest wheat growers who has twice travelled to Russia to advise the Soviet Government on its five-year plan, declared in a statement issued here yesterday that the farm bloc's attitude did not represent the wishes of the great majority of farmers and working men.

"I feel very deeply about the controversy which we now have in Congress regarding price-fixing and food control," Mr. Campbell declared. "Some of our farm leaders have a tendency to become selfish and arrogant, just as some of our labor leaders have been, and they are trying to use political force to gain their ends in these crucial times.

"It is our desire as farmers to co-operate to the fullest extent with our President in his war program and strategy—not a defense program any longer, but an offense program. I am satisfied that most farmers in the United States stand solidly behind President Roosevelt in the position he has taken with regard to the prices of farm products.

"Present prices are very satisfactory and profitable to the producer. Some are even too high and almost beyond the consumer's ability to pay."

Oil Output Well Ahead of 1941

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States declined 208,220 barrels to 4,044,240 for the week ended January 17, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Production so far this year, 70,166,000 barrels, still was well ahead of the 58,117,405 barrels produced in the same period of last year.

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Joins Lehigh Road

F. R. Gerard

Former General Superintendent, Northwestern Division, Pennsylvania Railroad at Chicago, appointed General Manager, Lehigh Valley Railroad to succeed G. Voelkner, who resigned to accept service with another company. Mr. Gerard has been an operating railroad man for more than 35 years.

Increase in Orange Crop Is Reported For 1941-42 Season

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported in its January citrus fruit report that the orange crop for the 1941-42 marketing season is placed at 84,726,000 boxes, compared with 84,482,000 a month ago, 84,082,000 for the 1940-41 marketing season, and 60,283,000 the ten-year average.

California orange production is placed at 49,528,000 boxes, compared with 49,284,000 boxes a month ago, 49,478,000 the previous season, and 37,198,000 the 10-year average.

Florida orange production is estimated at 31,300,000 boxes, compared with 31,300,000 a month ago, 31,100,000 the previous season, and 21,290,000 the 10-year average.

The Texas orange crop is placed at 3,100,000 boxes, compared with 3,100,000 a month ago, 2,750,000 the previous season, and 1,157,000 the 10-year average.

Total grapefruit production for the 1941-42 season is estimated at 41,440,000 boxes, compared with 41,490,000 a month ago, 43,033,000 the previous season, and 24,383,000 the 10-year average.

Florida grapefruit production is placed at 21,400,000 boxes, compared with 21,400,000 a month ago, 24,600,000 last season, and 14,760,000 the 10-year average.

Texas grapefruit production is estimated as 15,100,000 boxes, compared with 15,100,000 a month ago, 13,800,000 last season and 6,350,000, the 10-year average.

Lemon production in California is forecast at 14,580,000 boxes, compared with 14,580,000 a month ago, 17,099,000 last season, and 8,815,000 the 10-year average.

Slacks May Be Official Garb for 'Quote Girls'

NEW YORK (AP) — Slacks for girls, often frowned upon and sometimes banned, may be issued officialy to young ladies replacing "quote boys" in the New York Curb Exchange.

The job involves jumping up on a bench to stick numbered cards after security abbreviations to show changing quotations on stocks and bonds.

So many quote boys were drafted that the exchange has adopted a policy of hiring girl replacements, and the girls quickly found slacks and sneakers more suitable for the job than dresses.

Over 8,200 Firms Adopt Wage Defense Bond Plans

WASHINGTON (AP)—More than 8,200 firms with about 9,750,000 employees already have adopted or have made arrangements to start voluntary pay roll deductions to help employees buy defense bonds and stamps.

These estimates were given by the Treasury on the basis of preliminary reports from a survey.

A more intensive campaign to get employees to authorize their employers to deduct money for this purpose is being prepared by the Treasury.

Produce Price Control Seen Likely by OPA

BELLEAIR, Fla. (AP) — A representative of the Office of Price Administration told leaders of the fruit and vegetable industry here that produce prices are 30 per cent higher than a year ago and that price control may be necessary to prevent further rises.

"Nothing must be permitted to interfere with the ability of consumers to secure all the fresh fruits and vegetables they need and to pay for them without undue hardship," Lawrence S. Martin told the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association.

"At the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor retail prices of fresh fruits and vegetables already were 30 per cent above those of a year earlier. Oranges in retail stores were about 35 per cent higher. Potatoes, onions and cabbage, 40 per cent higher, green beans 97 per cent higher.

This is only the beginning. Prices to consumers are slower to react than farm prices and wholesale prices. Advances have been greater at those levels than at the retail level though retail prices are now inching up constantly. Where this upward trend may lead in the next few months, if entirely untrolled, is beyond prediction."

Mr. Martin said price control for the perishable foods "may be fully as necessary and fully as beneficial" as for other commodities despite a prevalent opinion in the industry that it would be inappropriate because of the fast movement of fresh fruits and vegetables, the highly competitive market, expected abundant supplies, and present federal regulations which discourage speculation.

Henderson Sees No Commandeering Or Rationing of Autos

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Leon Henderson, Federal price administrator, told representatives of 42,000 automobile dealers today, "as far as the Office of Price Administration is concerned, there is not now any prospect either of rationing used cars or of commandeering private cars."

His address was read to the National Automobile Dealers Association by Cyrus McCormick, chief of the OPA automobile and truck section, because business kept Mr. Henderson in Washington. Convention headquarters said the statement relieved a tension that had disturbed the trade badly.

Insurance Benefits Paid in 1941 Large

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) — The Travelers Insurance Company estimated that each minute of 1941 the American public received $6,754 in insurance claims.

Payments made by all American companies totaled $405.251 an hour and $9,726,027 a day during the year.

A total of $2,500,000,000, about 70 per cent of all insurance payments, was disbursed under life insurance policies.

Other payments: Personal accident and health insurance, $160,000,000; workmen's compensation insurance, $150,000,000; fire insurance, $460,000,000; automobile accident or collision insurance, $195,000,000.

Temporary Ceilings Set on Animal Feed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration established temporary price ceilings today on animal products used as feed for livestock and poultry.

OPA said prices since the outbreak of the war had gone up to about $12.50 a ton and that it was believed supplies were being held back in anticipation of further price increases.

The temporary ceilings stabilize prices for the feed at levels prevailing Jan. 17.

Heads Engineers

A. W. Herrington

Elected President of the Society of Automotive Engineers for 1942. Mr. Herrington, who is a noted designer of military and civilian motor vehicles for specialized off-the-road services, is President of the Marmon-Herrington Co., Inc., of Indianapolis.

Domestic Coinage Sets Record in '41; Canada Mints Less

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Government mints, by working around the clock, made more money in 1941 than ever before.

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, mint director, said the new record of domestic coins was 1,827,486,276 pieces with a face value of $102,209,510.45.

The machines had enough time left over to turn out 128,691,000 native coins for the Dutch East Indies and smaller numbers for Curaçao, Dominican Republic, Liberia and Surinam.

In 1940, the domestic coinage amounted to 1,209,478,982 pieces worth $50,157,850.32.

Mrs. Ross said the increased demand for coins of all denominations was due to "defense expansion in trade, and increased popularity of vending machines" plus State and Federal sales taxes.

The 1941 output included 43,553,812 half dollars, 11,842,087 quarters, 263,830,557 dimes, 300,160,720 nickels and 1,108,099,100 pennies.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20 (AP)—Canadians now have more money in their pockets than at any time in recent months, economists say, but the Royal Canadian Mint was not as busy turning out coins in 1941 as in 1940.

A report for the calendar year shows coins issued by the Mint in 1941 had a value of $4,563,300 compared with $6,328,300 in 1940. Coins are struck to fill Bank of Canada requisitions which, Bank officials say, have a natural variance from year to year.

While there is an increase from year to year in the number of coins in circulation it is not equal to the mint issue. Every year a considerable number of coins are withdrawn from circulation because they are damaged or worn. Lost nickels, dimes and quarters also provide a seepage.

$45,000,000 FICB Debentures Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles R. Dunn, as fiscal agent for the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, offered today approximately $45,000,000 of the bank's debentures, dated and deliverable Feb. 2 and payable Oct. 1 and Dec. 1 at a yield of .75 to .85 of 1 per cent.

The offering was about $11,000,000 larger than usual at this time, it was explained, that amount being new money to take care of a relatively heavy demand for loans under the increased agricultural program. Maturities on Feb. 2 will approximate $34,000,000.

Eccles Advocates Further Rise In Corporate, Individual Taxes

NEW YORK (AP)—Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, advocates a further lowering of individual tax exemption limits, establishment of a withholding tax at the source on individual income and condemned plans for a general sales tax as "regressive, not progressive."

Speaking at the mid-winter meeting of the New York State Bankers Association, Mr. Eccles said he believed corporation excess profits taxes should be increased. His proposal for a lowering of exemptions would apply to married and single wage earners.

He warned his hearers that sacrifices would be inevitable for all and that the war could not be won solely on the basis of the profit motive.

"If we approach the war problem from the point of view of what we can get out of it, instead of what we can put into it, then we will lose," Mr. Eccles told the bankers.

"If individuals, business men, farmers, and labor go at the problem this way, then we still have much blood and tears yet to be spilled.

"Business men, who have most to lose from defeat, must not try to pass the burden on to someone who has far less to gain and much less to lose.

"I do not believe that if the Russians had been fighting for the profit motive instead of for their homes and country they could have shown such magnificent morale."

Mr. Eccles suggested that under the spur of the war effort the national income might rise as high as $125,000,000,000 in the next two or three years and suggested a total of $110,000,000,000 in the fiscal year beginning next July 1. At present, he said, the figure is at the rate of about $100,000,000,000.

He said the $110,000,000,000 for the coming Government financial year would permit collection of $25,000,000,000 to $30,000,000,000 of taxes under existing schedules and still would leave $80,000,000,000 to $85,000,000,000 of spendable income.

Such a spendable amount normally should permit the accumulation of $15,000,000,000 to $20,000,000,000 of savings for new investment but, Mr. Eccles said, the latter would have to be invested now in Government bonds to finance the war.

Suggests Exemptions' Cut

A national income of this size, he added, would usually allow for many billions of dollars which would be invested in consumers durable goods like automobiles, washing machines, housing, and similar items, the materials for which would no longer be available for non-war use.

Mr. Eccles warned that if people, unable to spend increased income for such durable goods, allowed the expenditure to spill over into such non-durable items as food and clothing, then "the country might expect an inflation in those fields."

To prevent this, he recommended lowered exemptions and higher rates for individual taxes, greater levies on excess corporation profits, and withholding taxes on salaries and wages.

The withholding tax, Mr. Eccles said, had several advantages: it was cheap to collect; it drained off excess income as it was earned; and it prevented people from finding, long after the money was spent, that they were unable to meet their taxes.

Mr. Eccles suggested that any sum collected by the withholding tax should be allowed later as an offset against money to be raised by the income tax.

Strongly upholding the general principle of individual exemptions for absolute living expenses, Mr. Eccles nevertheless suggested that the current personal exemptions of $1,500 for married couples and $750 for single persons be cut to some such figures as $1,200 and $600. He also suggested it would be wise to reduce the credit of $400 now allowed for each dependent.

Farm Co-operative Group Elects Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Delegates to the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, meeting here in advance of the American Institute of Co-operation closed their fourteenth annual session recently by electing H. E. Babcock, of Ithaca, N. Y., President. He succeeds Judge John D. Miller of Susquehanna, Pa., dean of American Agricultural Co-operation, who was named President Emeritus.

A resolution was passed, "approved for the emergency period price regulation authority provided such regulation is equitably applied to all commodities and services, including labor."

Ezra T. Benson, Executive Secretary, reported that during 1941 seven new members, with farmer memberships totaling 151,000, were added to council rolls.

At the opening of this session six other farmer co-operatives in six widely scattered states were formally admitted to membership. They were: the Florida Citrus Canners Co-operatives, Lake Wales, Fla.; Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, St. Paul, Minn.; Co-operative Oil Association of Boise Valley, Caldwell, Idaho; San Joaquin Valley Poultry Producers Association, Porterville, Calif.; Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange, Onley, Va; and Merrimack Farmers Exchange, Inc., Concord, N. H. The Utah Co-operative Council was admitted as an associate member.

Mass. Bankers to Hold Conference at University

Banking problems arising from the present national emergency will be discussed at an all-day conference of the Massachusetts Bankers' Association to be held Wednesday at Richards Hall of Northeastern University. The conference is under the joint direction of John S. Gwinn, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Bankers Association, and Prof. Asa S. Knowles, Dean of the College of Business Administration at Northeastern.

The bankers will be guests at a banquet in the Northeastern Commons, at which Dr. Carl S. Ell will extend the official greetings of the University. Principal speaker will be Dr. Paul F. Cadman, economist of the American Bankers' Association, whose subject will be, "The Economics of Post-War Recovery." David E. Hersee, President of the Massachusetts Bankers Association, will preside.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 14

Personal Exemptions and Credit for Dependents

Domestic relations enter into the making of an income tax return. This shows itself in the matter of personal exemptions. Too many taxpayers do not understand who is legally the head of a family, or what is a dependent. As a consequence, they overpay the Government by not claiming their proper exemptions and credits. Of course, the audit of their returns discloses most of these errors, but not all of them, that are due to negligence or lack of understanding of the income-tax law and regulations.

Care is taken in drafting the instructions for filling out the forms to make them simple and easily understood. The taxpayer should study these instructions before making out his or her return.

The head of a family, as defined by the income-tax regulations, is an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected to him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation. As such, he or she is entitled to a personal exemption of $1,500.

A credit of $400 is allowed for each dependent. A dependent is one under 18 years of age, or one who is physically or mentally defective and incapable of self-support. He need not live with nor be related to the taxpayer.

If husband and wife contribute to the support of a dependent, the $400 credit may be taken by the one contributing the chief support, and it may not be divided between them. Likewise, if two members of a family contribute to the support of a dependent, the one who contributes more than one-half of the support may claim the credit.

Both the personal exemption and the credit for dependent must be prorated when the status of the taxpayer changed during the year, except where the taxpayer is eligible and elects to determine his tax at the optional rates with the use of the simplified Form 1040A.

If a taxpayer occupies the status of the head of a family solely by reason of the existence of one or more dependents for whom he would otherwise be entitled to the credit of $400, the credit of $400 in respect of one of such dependents is not allowable. For example a widower who occupies the status of a head of a family solely by reason of the fact that he is maintaining a home for two dependent children under 18 years of age is entitled to the credit of $400 allowable for one such dependent, and the credit for the other dependent is not allowable.

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KEEP YOUR FEET WARM WITH **BOOTEES**

ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE

FINLEY & BABER

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.

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LESSONS in singing and voice production. Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address: 64, Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473.

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IAN McLENNAN, A.A.I.P.A. ESTATE AGENT AND VALUER 30b Norham Road Whitley Bay, Northumberland Telephone: Whitley Bay 1641

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United States and Canada

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WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by many years' consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer profitable commission work showing "Style-Dated" Dresses to friends. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. experience unnecessary. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 900, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Winter vacations or week ends in lovely New Hampshire hills; all winter sports available; furnace heat, modern conveniences. L. W. RING. Enfield, N. H.

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HOUSEWORKER, cook, thoroughly experienced, for small apartment, New York, during winter; house in country, summer; 3 adults; sleep in; salary $60; references required. Write Box P-1, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

U. S. CITIZEN; experienced manager orderliness, department store; also shipping freight; also hotel office work; available immediately. Reeves, 117 W. 75th St., N. Y. C. TRafalgar 4-6988

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN, Christian Scientist, wishes position as cook; good references. Write Box H-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

REPAIR YOUR CAR NOW! while parts are available. HOOVER MOTORS, Park Sq., Boston. Hub. 7100

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER wishes position, experienced fitter, sewer, expert in alterations. Phone RI. 9-9168, N. Y. C. (Room 6).

FURRIERS

CHAS. FLEMING —FURS 345 7th Ave. (at 30th St.) New York, N. Y. Penna. 6-2279

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ORGANIST, Christian Scientist, with wide experience playing in Christian Science churches; can go anywhere in United States. Write Box B-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, etc., J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

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DICKSON & ROBINSON Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. Catalogue to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
61 DEANSGATE

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

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SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

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SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls'
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Phone 3931 Yorkshire Street and Baillie Street Rochdale.

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BROOMHILL
For High Class
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The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

MATTI & TISSOT
Chocolaterie
Confectionery and Cafe
For Highest Quality
Chocolates, Bon-Bons and Confections Par Excellence
335-337, Lord Street, and 165, Lord Street

J. COLLINSON & CO.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

ENGLAND

STOCKPORT

HOWARD CARTER Ltd.
15 Bramhall Lane and 68 Buxton Rd., Stockport Tel. Sto. 3342
For Household Ironmongery and Garden Requisites
Creamola Products
WITHINGTON'S
Provisions, Dairy Produce
312B, Buxton Rd., Great Moor Stockport
Tel. Sto. 2595

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C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

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Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
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140 Nicolson St. 337 Leith Walk
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6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road
Corstorphine

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW SEASONS FURWEAR
Delightful New Creations in Mink, Ermine, Persian and Indian Lamb Canadian and Russian Squirrel, etc
COUPAR LIMITED
The Fur House
241, Sauchiehall Street
Glasgow, C. 2. Phone Douglas 2389

A. GARDNER & SON
Limited
Established 1832
The Leading Furnishing House of Scotland
We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited.
Estimates Free
36, Jamaica St., Glasgow, C. 1

When in Glasgow Dine at
COOPERS
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
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Light Refreshment Service
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COOPER & CO.'S STORES, LTD.

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Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment
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NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
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Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr.
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JOINER WORK for HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616. Estb. 1886
J.W.BLACK
64 RHYMER ST. GLASGOW. N

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

HELENSBURGH

Tailoring and Valeting
THE NORMAN SERVICE
87 West Clyde Street Helensburgh
Tel. 95
Alterations—Repairs
Cleaning of every kind

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Daily Features Page

FACTS AND FIGURES

FURY ISLAND
FATAL BAY
LAST WRECK
SUCH NAMES AS FATAL BAY, FURY ISLAND, AND LAST WRECK, GIVE SOME INDICATION OF THE TURBULENT WATERS IN THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.
IT'S A FACT UNDER ORDINARY CONDITIONS EIGHT TO TWELVE INCHES OF SNOW EQUAL ONE INCH OF WATER.
NAZI INVADERS ARE FIGURATIVEY TRAMPLING HOLLAND'S FAMOUS TULIP FARMS UNDER FOOT. DUTCH FARMERS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO USE HALF THEIR AVAILABLE SOIL FOR VEGETABLES.
K. PARRIS

A Verse for Today . . .

The highway of the upright is to depart from evil: he that keepeth his way preserveth his soul. —PROV. 16:17

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Water Will Not Boil in the Upper Part of a Double Boiler?

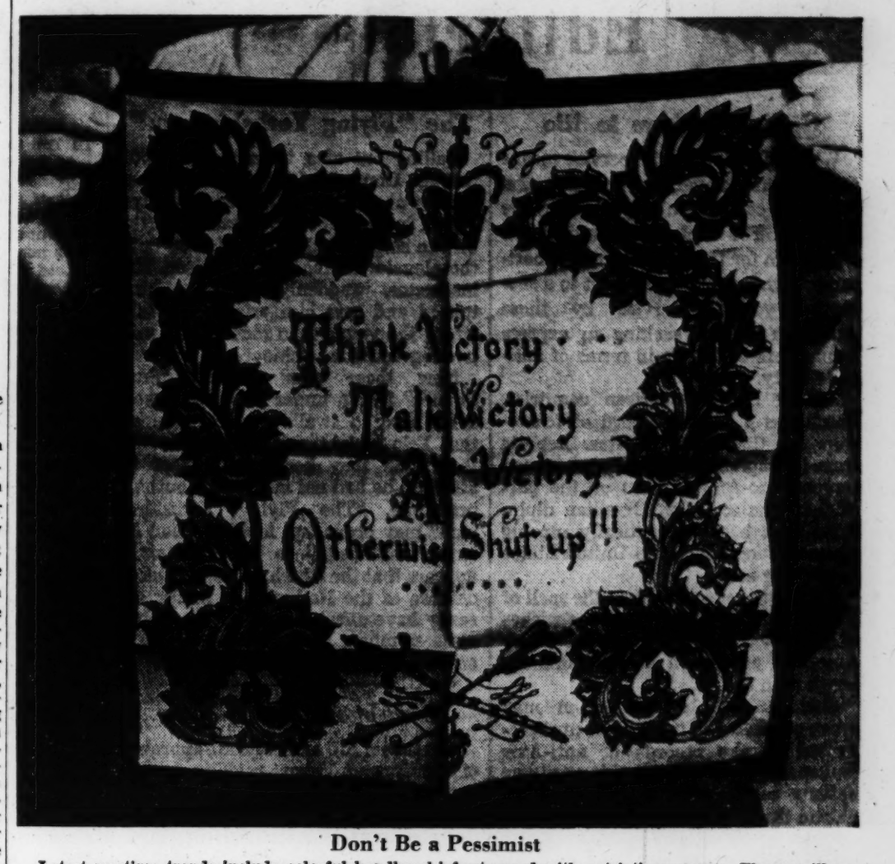
Water in the upper half of a double boiler will not boil, no matter how briskly the water beneath it may boil. That is because in order to make water boil it must not only be heated to the boiling point but a great deal of extra heat must be added. Now heat only flows from one object to another when there is a difference in temperature between them. The heat will flow from the lower to the upper water until both reach the boiling point, but then the flow will cease, because the temperature of boiling water cannot get any hotter than the boiling point and the upper water cannot get the extra heat necessary to make it boil. But the top water can be made to boil by adding salt to the water in the lower half, because brine has a higher boiling point than plain water. The water in the bottom of the double boiler can then get hotter than the boiling point of plain water, and this extra heat will make the plain water in the upper half boil merrily.

Why a Parachute Is Sometimes Attached to a Glider Tow-Rope?

In America a glider often is launched by means of a tow-rope. A small parachute sometimes is attached to the tow-rope just in front of the glider. When the pilot cuts the glider loose for soaring, the parachute maintains a slight drag on the rope, so the rope returns to the ground reasonably straight instead of whipping in the wind and getting all tangled and knotted.

What Citrus Fruit Is Eaten Whole?

The name "kumquat" is given both to a small ornamental citrus tree and to the fruit of that tree. The kumquat is of Asiatic origin but is now grown also in California and in Florida. The fruit is like an orange in color and structure but is about the size of an olive. Kumquats commonly are eaten whole, either raw or preserved or candied. **W. P. Keasbey**



Don't Be a Pessimist

Latest wartime trends include colorful handkerchiefs stamped with patriotic messages. The one illustrated above, a recent arrival from England, emphasizes the need for more constructive thinking, talking, and acting.

Daily Anecdote

Fly in the Ointment

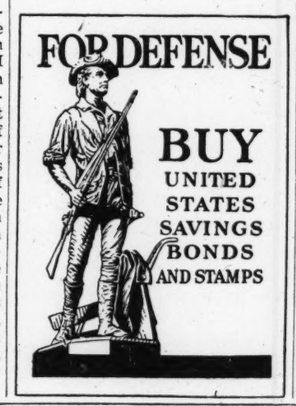
W. S. Gilbert, of "Gilbert and Sullivan" operetta fame, was one of those rare individuals to whom honors came entirely unsought. That he did not regard his elevation to knighthood with wholly unmixed delight may be surmised from an entry in his diary.

"I went yesterday to the Investure at Buckingham Palace," he wrote, "and was duly tapped on both shoulders by Edward VII. I found myself politely described in the official list as Mr. William Gilbert, playwright, suggesting that my work was analogical to that of a wheelwright, or a millwright, or a wainwright, or a shipwright, as regards the mechanical nature of the process by which our respective results are achieved. There is an excellent word 'dramatist' which seems to fit the situation admirably, but it is not applied until we are dead, and then we become dramatists as oxen, sheep, and pigs are transfigured into beef, mutton, and pork after their demise. You have never heard of a novelwright, or a picturewright, or a poemwright; and why a playwright?"

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: A woman's maiden aim is to change her maiden name.

Portland Oregonian: One of the later "A" movies tells us how the blues were born. We had supposed it was when some musician had mislaid his music but played anyway.



In Lighter Vein

Just Sleepy

The lecture to the local literary circle came to an end, and the lecturer mingled with the crowd.

"By the way," he said to the secretary of the society, "I saw Mr. Jones walk out of the hall when I was halfway through my lecture. I hope nothing serious was wrong with him?"

The secretary answered without thinking: "Oh, no," he explained. "It's nothing very much! He walks in his sleep."—Exchange.

"Oot Wi' Ye!"

A Scot boarded a tramcar carrying a very bulky parcel. The conductor, noting the size, decided it was above the standard for free carriage, so he said: "It'll be a penny for you, and threepence for your parcel."

Angus was stricken speechless for a moment, and then he stuck his elbow into the parcel and said: "Come oot o' that wi' ye, Sandy; it's twopence cheaper sitting down than for me to carry ye!"
—Exchange.

Daily Quotation

ALL the strength and force of man comes from his faith in things unseen. He who believes is strong; he who doubts is weak.—JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

Amusing Things We Say

To Get the Sack

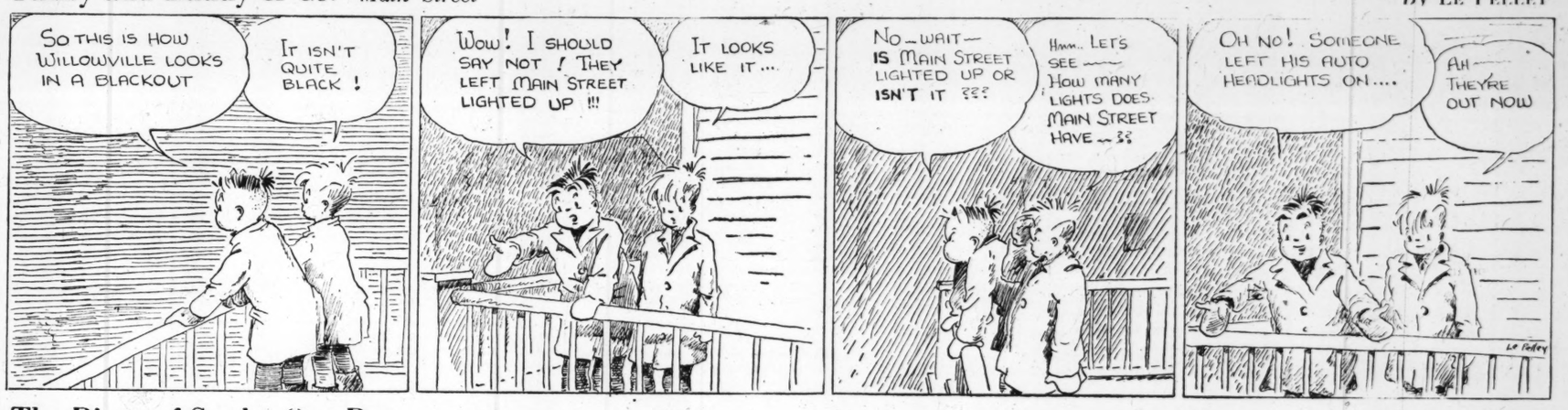
From time immemorial and not so very far back in our present time, mechanics and artisans carried their tools in sacks or bags. While on a job, the man's tools were kept in a shed or work-house and his bag was taken from him by his employer. At the completion of the job, the men were given their sacks to put their tools in and discharged.

Steal My Thunder

John Dennis, a 17th century playwright, originated this expression. He invented artificial thunder for use in a play which he had submitted to the manager of Drury Lane Theater. The manager rejected the play and put on Macbeth instead. Dennis was present when Macbeth was played and was infuriated to see his "thunder" used in one of the scenes. He became so angry that he rushed out of the theater shouting, "They won't act my play but they steal my thunder."

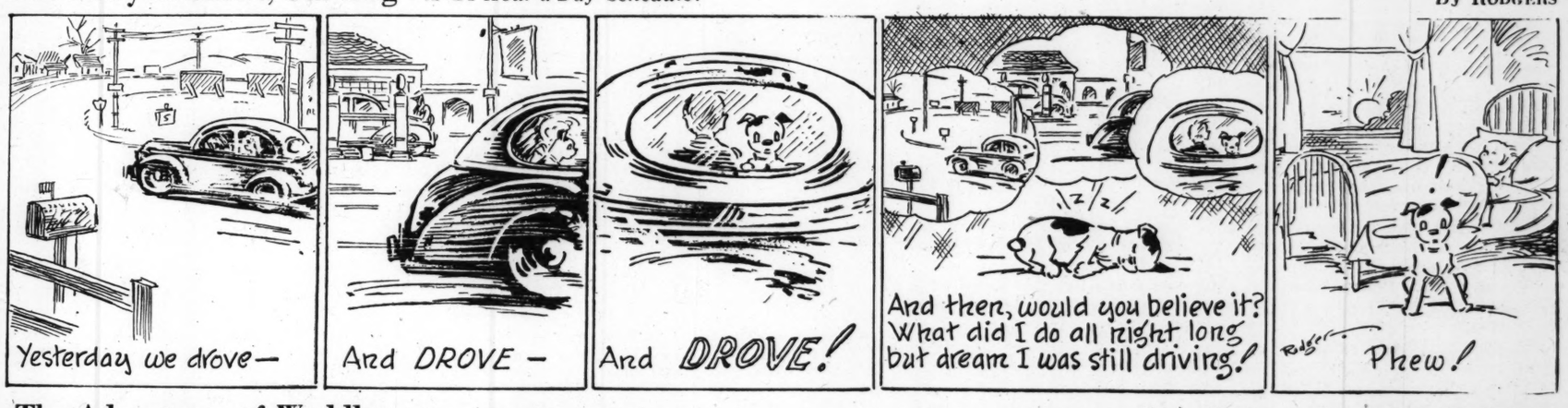
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Main Street*

By LE PELLEY


SO THIS IS HOW WILLOWVILLE LOOKS IN A BLACKOUT
IT ISN'T QUITE BLACK !
WOW! I SHOULD SAY NOT ! THEY LEFT MAIN STREET LIGHTED UP !!!
IT LOOKS LIKE IT...
NO—WAIT— IS MAIN STREET LIGHTED UP OR ISN'T IT ???
HMM.. LET'S SEE— HOW MANY LIGHTS DOES MAIN STREET HAVE—??
OH NO! SOMEONE LEFT HIS AUTO HEADLIGHTS ON....
AH— THEY'RE OUT NOW
LE Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A 24-Hour-a-Day Schedule!*

By RODGERS


Yesterday we drove—
And DROVE—
And DROVE!
And then, would you believe it? What did I do all night long but dream I was still driving!
Phew!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Shiver My Timbers!*

By THE HAGERS

"THE SAILOR'S LIFE'S THE LIFE FOR ME", SANG CAPTAIN BILL, A BIT OFF KEY.
"NO CROWDS, NO SOOT, AND FURTHERMORE, NO TRAFFIC TEARING PAST YOUR DOOR."
"TIMBER!" A SHRILL VOICE CRIED. AND, WOW! A LARGE TREE FELL ACROSS OUR BOW.
I SAID, "IN SPITE OF WHAT YOU SAY, I'LL TAKE THE TRAFFIC, ANY DAY."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Good Neighbors in Rio

What volleying for the service means to the tennis player, the choosing of a city for a conference may mean to the diplomat. The choice of beautiful Rio de Janeiro for the current inter-American conference was equivalent to a successful volley-for-service by those American nations seeking to express hemisphere solidarity in terms of anti-Axis unity.

Among South American countries, Brazil has a notable record of friendship for the United States. Reports from its capital disclose an open, even fervent, pro-Americanism on the part of the populace. And Brazilian diplomats have been energetically serving the cause for which the United States is working at Rio.

Yet it will take more than the spell of Rio's spectacular harbor, or the wishes of its gracious people, to clinch an inter-American agreement for a unanimous break with the Axis.

Such a desirable conclusion may prove possible. But it would be unprecedented in the records of anti-Axis diplomacy. At no time in this war have nations taken adequate decisions to defend themselves through unity.

Familiar techniques are now being applied by Axis agents and Governments to prevent unity at Rio. Brazil itself, for example, is reported threatened with a war declaration by Germany and Italy as a possible retaliation in the event Brazil severs diplomatic relations with the Axis. This has proved to be a typically too-heavy-handed approach by the Nazis. It resulted in Brazil's moving even closer to the United States, doubtless to the discomfiture of Argentine representatives at the conference, and to the disadvantage of the Axis which had been hoping to torpedo the conference through Argentine ability to sway other South American States.

The key question as to the outcome of the conference is whether Argentina can be brought into line. Should Argentina's doubts be resolved, Chile's position would probably clear up over night. Chile, however, is facing the internal unsettlement incident to an approaching Presidential election as well as Japanese threats which it cannot completely ignore since it owns Pacific islands.

The Argentine suggestion that severance of diplomatic relations be unanimously endorsed "in principle" throws light on the strong trend of the conference. Reports that Dr. Ruiz Guinazu may leave the conference and return to explain his position to the Argentine people are also interesting because they indicate some cleavage between official and popular opinion in that Nation.

In other conferences Argentina has come into line, however reluctantly, rather than disrupt hemisphere solidarity. The moral pressure being put upon Argentine representatives in Rio—Brazil's Dr. Aranha has kept in constant touch with Dr. Ruiz Guinazu—may yet entirely rout the Axis in the crucial battle for the Western Hemisphere. Short of that, the Axis must still suffer a major defeat as most of the American nations pledge themselves to a kind of solidarity that Nazi, Fascist and Japanese intrigue has sought for many years to prevent.

Taxes With a Smile

Up to now no one has ever really enjoyed being taxed. For thousands of years, taxation and tribute were so nearly synonymous that today it is hard for the average man to realize what his money is buying, for himself and his children, or that, in a democracy, it actually represents one part of his contribution to a common cause. But since the Pearl Harbor visitation—

A woman customer was examining a tray of watches in a Boston store.

"I'll take that one," she indicated. "Fifteen dollars, isn't it?"

"Plus the tax," the salesman reminded her.

"Oh," said the customer, "I had almost forgotten, but I'm happy to pay it. I'm proud that I can pay it. My son, you see, is in the Service."

It is happening everywhere. People who have already given generously, people who have heretofore been reluctant to give, people who might not be able to help in any other way are coming forward, not merely with cheerfulness but with alacrity.

"Tax us some more, if necessary," they say. "We know what we shall be paying for, and we can take it."

They can take it. All of us can. For behind the material items of guns and planes and equipment that must be bought, we can see now, clearer than ever, the precious intangibles of liberty that must be preserved. And the cost will not be too high.

The "Flying Yorkshireman"

Falling out of a training plane 500 feet up, Derek M. Sharp of Yorkshire, a cadet at the United States Air Corps school in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, caught on the ship's rudder. He wiggled onto the elevator surfaces and held on. His instructor, suddenly missing him, turned and saw him astride the tail, which the young man rode until a safe landing could be achieved.

Now those who thought "Sam Small's" flying, under his own power, a bit hard to swallow and concluded that Eric Knight was simply "having them on," may begin to wonder if, after all, he had not met some youthful prototype. "The Flying Yorkshireman" may prove less fabulous than its author intended it to be. It certainly appears that the Dutch, in their notable defense of the Netherlands Indies, already have offset legend by producing some numbers of effective living examples of the "Flying Dutchman."

Morale Against U-Boats

To make a full and accurate appraisal of the German U-boat raids in American waters we must look beyond the headlines and list of ship losses. If destruction of American shipping is all that matters, then four sinkings do not mean a great deal when weighed against the risks the raiders are running; for the destruction of an enemy submarine could quickly tip the scale the other way. In fact, if American patrols were to bag a U-boat or two, the underseas raids might suddenly cease. Little has happened so far to discourage the belief that very few submarines are operating in American waters.

What matters to the Germans as much as ship sinkings at this stage of their undersea "campaign" is the extent to which they succeed in diverting American destroyers from vital ship lanes around Iceland and the British Isles, or cause fear and panic among Americans at home. Americans can defeat these broader aims. The Navy can make sure that it is not misled into weakening its mid-Atlantic patrols to go "cat-fishing" up and down the eastern seaboard when a redoubled air-watch over the few such vulnerable crossroads as those off Nantucket and the Virginia Capes might serve more effectively.

The American people can pull a strong oar if they will see to it that their merchant ships get the guns they need to minimize submarine risks by keeping the enemy at periscope depth. Nothing will thwart American jitters and German objectives at the same time any quicker than the collective determination of Americans to show the Germans they don't scare easily—and to keep a good lookout everywhere.

Walking for Its Own Sake

The American Institute of Public Opinion, contemplating the increased use of sole leather incidental to decreased purchasability of rubber tires, has conducted a survey of pedestrianism and estimates 30,000,000 Americans walk no more than they can help.

Apart from inexorable compulsions, the report of the cross-section interrogated recorded 25 per cent who walk one mile or less a day; 15 per cent who walk 2 miles; 6 per cent who walk 3 miles; 3 per cent who walk 4 miles; and a sturdy 8 per cent who do 5 miles or more. These last are the real walkers, compared with whom the 2-milers are well-intentioned but effete. Nor, of course, do these figures have any relation to those compiled by conscientious students to show how many miles a day the average housewife walks.

Much has been written of walkers by walkers and for walkers about walking; but a thoughtful mind will perhaps wonder what proportion of humanity has ever walked for the pleasure of doing it. One does not remember the satisfaction with which one first walked, making triumphant excursion from chair to parent or from parent to parent, and for many the remarkable ability soon becomes commonplace.

Primitive men walked; but as soon as they got anything to ride, they rode on it. Comparatively few since then would say with Hazlitt "Give me the clear blue sky overhead, and the green turf beneath my feet, a winding road before me, and a three hours' march to dinner . . . I laugh, I run, I leap, I sing for joy." The five-milers, though probably less lively and tuneful, are in Hazlitt's class. The automobile has very likely decreased their number, not because they have taken to motoring but because motoring has taken to the winding road. With fewer motor cars coming up rapidly from behind, there may be more pleasure in walking for pleasure.

Our Readers Say—

Formulating a Program for Freedom

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At this time when the British Prime Minister has been visiting us and the United Nations are formulating the program for a new order of freedom supported by British and American power, the following quotations may be of interest.

Lord Randolph Churchill (Winston's father) said at the Mansion House on Nov. 10, 1879:

> One of the greatest of Romans when asked what were his politics replied, "Imperium et libertas." That would not make a bad program for the British Ministry.

In 1675 Sir Winston Churchill wrote in Divi Britannici:

> Here the two great interests Imperium et Libertas res olim insociabiles (said Tacitus) began to encounter each other.

Although "imperium et libertas" is ordinarily translated "empire and liberty," a Latin dictionary gives the meaning "delegated power" for imperium. While doing it awkwardly, many imperialists have had the idea of spreading liberty, and there is reason to hope that the highest concept of delegated power will influence present efforts of Britain and America to act as trustees for a free world.

E. H.

Boston

"Triumph Is Assured"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At last the nations are marshaling themselves into proper order and taking their places in the history of the present. I was profoundly impressed with Churchill's talk to the United States Congress and again by his address to the Canadian Parliament. How extraordinary these events; how momentous! That America is awake before Britain could be struck down is cause for boundless gratitude. The victory is indeed taking shape. There may be trying days and months, perhaps years, but the triumph is assured.

I now can see that the two great Anglo-Saxon democracies first had to unite in endeavor and then lead the way. This is as it should be. They have the light and they have the courage too.

Thank you much for your good work.

Dallas, Texas — M. J. B.

Right Action

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent editorials, "Still Gambling With Inflation," and "Profiteering for Defense," were most timely and well written. Any action for the good of the Nation that can be taken now against inflation and war profiteering will be two of the big steps toward defense within our borders. May right action be speedily taken.

Elkhart, Ind. — EULA G. PARSELL

A Knotty Question

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reading the Monitor I have noticed that writers frequently use the phrase "knots per hour": for instance, it is stated that a certain ship has a speed of so many knots per hour.

From my earliest school days in England it was dinned into me that the term "knot" represents a unit of speed, and not distance. To say knots per hour is equivalent to saying "miles per hour per hour." Therefore a ship travels at so many knots, pure and simple.

I still remember the pseudo-agonized expression assumed by my schoolmaster, which he usually accompanied by a hollow groan, when a pupil erroneously used the term "knots per hour." In pursuance of my upbringing, I therefore groan hollowly every time "knots per hour" is printed in the columns of the Monitor.

It is possible, of course, that the term knot has been accepted in America to mean one nautical mile, or a unit of distance. Either way, I suggest that it is time this knotty problem was cleaned up, before we all get tied up.

By way of interest, the following explanation of the origin of the term knot may be given: Before the advent of instruments, it was common practice to estimate the speed of vessels by allowing a rope to be dragged overboard while the ship was under way. The rope was knotted at specified intervals, and careful note was taken of the time elapsing between the passing of each knot. A simple calculation then gave the approximate speed of the vessel, which was then given as so many knots.

Funchal, Madeira — RALEIGH W. KROHN

The Minuteman

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I correct two or three statements in the article on the statue of the Concord Minuteman?

First, it is stated that Mr. French's only model was a cast of the statue of the Apollo Belvedere. The fact is that he had a living model in the person of Charles E. Baird, a farmer's son, of Concord. Mr. Baird was a second cousin of mine, and not many years ago I questioned him on this point. His answer was, substantially, as follows: "Yes, I used to pass Dan's studio [in his father's, Judge French's, big barn, I think], on my way to business school in Boston, and he used to ask me to come in and pose for him."

The face, especially the firm, square jaw, is very like Charlie Baird's. He, by the way, was 20 years old three days before the statue was unveiled at the centennial of the "Concord Fight."

Second, John Hancock and Samuel Adams were Lexington patriots, not Concord. The leaders of the "embattled farmers" at the North Bridge were Capt. Isaac Davis of Acton and Maj. John Buttrick of Concord.

Concord, Mass. — MARY WHEELER

Wholesomeness

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I desire to express my appreciation of The Christian Science Monitor. I look forward to its arrival most eagerly. The dates of issue cannot detract from the wholesomeness which, after all, is of chief importance.

CHARLES LEONARD SHERMAN

Melbourne

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Just When He Thought He Had It

Down the Middle of the Road

". . . and tie up the Mayor."

By Erwin D. Canham

Settlers in the little early American frontier stockades who had to fight with American Indians maintained, every historical record tells us, an admirable morale. They stuck to their farms, doing useful work as long as they could—and sometimes too long. Then they moved into the shelter of the stockade and faced their dangers with heroism, skill, and coolness.

Whenever other Americans, down through the years, have actually gone through a baptism of fire and met genuine dangers, they have done so with equally advantageous *sang-froid*. The battlefields of the Civil War were fringed by adjacent farms, many of whose owners succeeded in getting the crops in or out despite too much current history.

But a great many Americans who were not in actual danger yet sometimes *thought* they were during our hours of national crisis have behaved very badly. Citizens of the Atlantic seaboard thoroughly disgraced themselves during the Spanish-American War of 1898. Nearly every little hamlet feared that the Spanish fleet would pick its creek as an invasion point. The petition for naval assistance of the settlement of Danvers-port, Mass., is a touching document. So were the plans, announced in 1898, looking toward the transportation of unmarried females away from the Atlantic seaboard.

* * *

Notice the pattern: Americans in real peril have reacted magnificently; those in fancied danger have sometimes squawked like barnyard fowls. This is precisely the pattern of the present war. Dispatches from Honolulu told of the cool and heroic activities of civilians under Japanese bombing. Nothing to the contrary—and a good deal of inspiring understatement—came out of Manila before the city fell. Doubtless daily dramas of heroism are taking place during its occupation.

All this is highly important to our plans for civilian defense.

Civilian defense can add to panic or it can strengthen and stiffen morale. The many inconsistencies of the civilian defense program to date in its national leadership, reflected also in local confusion and contradiction, have not helped at all. It has been vital for a year or more that sound civilian defense programs should be worked out in American cities. In some areas, like Greater Boston and Massachusetts, much pioneer work was done at an early stage. Practical steps, including training of auxiliary firemen and policemen, preparation of air raid warning and observation centers, and a thousand and one other useful measures, have been undertaken.

* * *

But there has also been a good deal of nonsense, in the vein of our 1898 behavior. In an astringent article in the current New Republic, William L. White—who saw the worst of the British bombing—says that during our first week of war: "In general, the authorities left no stone unturned in their co-ordinated efforts to produce mass panic. They failed only because they went up against the massive indifference of most of the general public, an indifference grounded solidly in common sense, which can become steady courage if ever real danger arrives."

Mr. White expresses the hope that the news reels of American air-raid tests never reach London, for if they do "the British will roar with laughter in their theater seats." And he adds: "In contrast to our American authorities, the British Government did not encourage mass hysteria in the face of slight danger, because it realized that every disturbance of routine means priceless man-hours of work lost to war effort. . . . False alarms are costly enough in working time, but the British would regard as extravagant idiocy these American 'rehearsals' in which no planes are within 3,000 miles, but the public is supposed to act as though 500-kilo bombs were already bumping around in the streets."

And here is the United States planning wide blackouts at a time when Britain is seriously considering giving them up because of their great cost and damage, and ineffectiveness. Mr. White estimates that casualties from blackout motor accidents in Atlantic seaboard cities would be greater than a year's bombing from carrier-based planes.

The important point for Americans is for us to do whatever we can to get past this period of potential hysteria, and into the mood with which we have always in the past met actual dangers. That will be a difficult transition without the stimulus of actual danger which has brought the British—and brought the pioneer farmers in the stockades—to the point of cool efficiency. We need to remember that we had some farmers who wouldn't come into the stockades in time.

We have already had the excitement and the incitement; now let us add the commonsense; perhaps we can get the right mixture. And not a few will agree with Mr. White who received orders in New York to tie up his dog as soon as the air raid siren sounds. "Since he is a dark brown Scottie," says Mr. White, "I would adjudge him pretty well blacked out and ready for raids, except when he rolls the whites of his eyes. Since he has a dignified and calm disposition, he would not bite anyone or start a panic and I see no reason for tying him up. But if we ever do have a genuine air raid with actual danger, I shall immediately take the subway down to City Hall and tie up the Mayor."

Mirror of World Opinion

Permanent Auto Tags

Advocates of keeping automobile license plates in use for more than one year now have a strong argument in the need to conserve steel for defense. Representative John W. Gwynne of Iowa recently estimated that use of plates for a five-year period would save 550 tons of steel annually in his State alone. At the same time, it would save $44,060 a year for Iowa taxpayers.

The Gwynne plan calls for keeping plates current by the use of a small gadget weighing one and one-half ounces instead of requiring new plates, which average more than a pound for the pair.

Since most of the steel for 1942 plates already has been ordered, such a plan could hardly be put into effect before issuance of the 1943 plates. By that time, the war emergency may have subsided, but the economy from making plates last five years instead of one would be welcome even in peace time.—*Dallas* (Texas) *Morning News.*

The Wide Horizon

Three Presidents Go to War

By Sydney A. Clark

During the first week of December my travels in Central America led me into a belt of Presidents. Within twenty-four hours I met no less than three of them, being those of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, and with the latter two I "junketed" for three memorable days. All were in moods of relaxation, as it happened, and their hospitality gave scarcely a hint that this planet was being tortured by a war.

When Japan dropped bombs on Pearl Harbor, it was as if those treacherous missiles had struck the dearest personal friends of the Presidents three. Almost literally I saw their loyal anger boil up and over. Those they loved—and I mean this in no mawkish sense of political caresses—were hurt. They could hardly wait to do something about it. We all know what they did to help make history. They led their countries into war beside the United States, and lost not a day in doing so. The personal side of it was very poignant to me for I had left the Presidential presence only some hours before the bombs fell.

* * *

Ease and the spirit of fiesta form the background of the picture that is in my mind. War had been perpetually near but never here. Daily for weeks the newspapers of Central America had shrieked that war hung over the *Pacifico* by the slenderest thread but everybody was saying in Spanish and English, "Japan will find some way to wriggle out of this situation. There'll be lots of bluster but no action."

In Tegucigalpa, the small-town capital of Honduras, I first entered the Presidential belt. In the patio of that city's ambitious Country Club I saw a couple seated comfortably in easy chairs with *refrescos* standing on a table before them.

"That is President Carias and his wife," announced my companion unexcitedly. "Let's join them," and it was just as simple as that. We joined them and talked for half an hour. War scarcely entered the conversation but friendship with the United States did; the ring of sincerity filled the patio.

In Managua, the lakeside capital of potentially important Nicaragua, I found President Somoza in the act of entertaining President Calderón Guardia of Costa Rica. He was doing it in a series of sumptuous parties, dances, and all-day picnics that took on the character of a national fiesta. He had invited me through telegrams from the *Casa Presidencial* to be the Government's guest during my stay in Nicaragua, and since I happened to arrive at fiesta time I found myself within the orbit of this international bonhommie. One of the picnics was on a lovely island in Lake Nicaragua, a second at the *finca* of the President on a bluff high above Pacific breakers.

"Talk favorably about President Roosevelt and about the canal through Nicaragua," a friend coached me, "and you can't possibly go wrong with Somoza." I did my bit and found the President as loyal a "rooter" for the United States, in general and in particular, as I have ever encountered in any Latin land.

* * *

I flew on to Costa Rica by a P. A. A. plane, and through the same air at the same time, but in a special plane, flew President Calderón Guardia, of the country to which I was journeying. Within forty hours of my arrival—and his—in Costa Rica's cool and lively capital, San José, the thread that held war over the Pacific snapped with a sound heard 'round the world. It was reflected in shrill sirens repeatedly blown at the local newspaper offices of San José to summon the populace to the bulletin boards for heavy news. A spontaneous and impressive demonstration took place almost immediately as a large crowd formed itself into a procession and secured as if by magic a number of United States flags to carry along with Costa Rican flags. A dozen times that afternoon and evening local radio stations blared out "The Star-Spangled Banner" and it was carried to the parks and plazas through loudspeakers.

We have often heard that Costa Rica is the most truly democratic of all Latin-American nations. I believe this is true for I watched its *Congreso Nacional* in operation under the stress of this war blast. I saw the Congress vote away for a period of fifty days the cherished rights and exemptions of individual citizens. Debate was strong, occasionally acrid, but always dignified.

The Presidents went to war on December 7 and 8 and their countries strode into it with them. Every single nation of Middle America, from Guatemala to Panama, was unmistakably eager to range itself alongside *Tío Sam* in his hour of need. The size of these nations, in terms of power, is infinitesimal, but their importance in the total picture may prove to be enormous. Such eager, unanimous friendship is the succulent and perhaps saving fruit of the tree of Good Neighborliness.

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